THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 43.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

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Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Mayfield, Kentucky, has now a telegraph.

Indiana had $297,220 29 in the Treasury on the 1st.

Mr. Ford is about to build a new opera house in Baltimore.

The prospects for a fine wheat crop in East Tennessee are good.

"The Field of the Cloth of Gold" ran 200 nights in London.

Montgomery, Alabama, has a negro printer. He is from Iowa.

A Manufacturers' Board of Trade has been formed in Cincinnati.

Louisville has a Dickens Club, composed of ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Lincoln will probably be voted a pension, but not $5,000 a year.

A dam is to be erected at the crest of the falls of the Ohio at Louisville.

Hog cholera is quite disastrous in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama.

The jail in Harrison county, Indiana, has been vacant for several months.

Mr. Barney Williams' great revival of the Greek drama is in active preparation.

Some "masked horsemen" visited Kosciusko, Mississippi, last week. Nobody hurt.

Charles Reade prepared himself for novel-writing by practising the fictions of law for fifteen years.

"Professor" Sweet will try to ride a velocipede three thousand miles in thirty days for $5,000.

A Western paper notices very favorably "Shakspeare's beautiful comedy, 'She stoops to Conquer.'"

The Hartford *Courant* announces as a matter of news that Lent begins this year on Ash Wednesday.

There were four deaths in Huntsville, Alabama, between seven p.m. Saturday and seven a.m. Sunday.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad wants a branch road from Dechard to the Alabama State line.

It is an undeniable fact that the German, together with all the round dances, are going out of fashion.

Parton is described as a thin, queer, gentlemanly looking man who carries forty-eight on his countenance.

In Knoxville the other day, a bold militiaman was arrested for a murder committed several years ago in Union county.

The contract for building the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad depot at Knoxville has been awarded to Messrs. Tarwater & Ambrose.

A correspondent of the Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* claims to have discovered one hundred and twenty modes of spelling the word scissors.

The Tallahassee, Pensacola, and Georgia railroad will be sold on the 20th of March, by the Trustees of the State Internal Improvement fund.

The passenger receipts of the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad for the month of January were $53,205, and the revenue tax $1,330 12.

All the actors in the Shanghai theaters are males, and the fellow who plays May Fielding in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" actually makes the spectators cry.

North Carolina negroes have the superstition that by carrying a portion of pulverized human bones about their person they can commit any crime with impunity.

The President has signed a warrant of pardon for John Devlin, of Brooklyn, New York, who was convicted about a year ago of being implicated in whisky frauds.

The claim presented before the commissioners appointed in Indiana to ascertain the damages inflicted in that State by John Morgan's raids amount in value to $467,390; and $418,500 of these have been approved.

The German papers of St. Louis contain an advertisement for 15,000 acres of Kentucky land for a colony of German emigrants, who are represented to be dissatisfied with Missouri.

The Greenville (Miss.) *Times* in its advertising terms says: "Marriage announcements will range from a nice cake to a barrel of flour—according to the 'feller's' appreciation of his happiness."

A young lady in Rochester, who had been standing with her back to a hot fire, leaped up and shrieked violently the moment she sat down on a chair. "The Duplex Eliptic" had steel wires in it.

An Englishman relates that he recently dined in Nevada with an editor of that commonwealth, who inquired after the health of Tennyson and "Thomas T. Carlyle," remarking, "Them men ken sling ink, they ken."

The marshal of Davenport, Iowa, has resigned for two reasons. The taxpayers refuse to come forward with the two mill tax ordered to be raised to pay off a part of the city debt, and besides threaten to take his life if he attempts to collect it forcibly.

On Coal creek, East Tennessee, a few days ago, a lady well known to all persons who have stopped in the neighborhood of the coal mines for some time past, was delivered of a child, since which time it has mysteriously disappeared. Consequence: big excitement.

"Humpty Dumpty," now on its twelfth month at a New York theater, has much more vitality than the "Black Crook" had at that age. One of the new tricks introduced is that by which half a dozen women, in gorgeous attire, are transformed into a complete set of toilet furniture.

OUR NATIONAL CIRCUS.

The Last Grand Performance with the Entire Strength of the Company in the Cast.

The Raciest of all Descriptions of the Little Scene at the Opening of the Georgia Vote.

The following, written by that prince of humorists, Don Piatt, takes off the latest Congressional disgrace in a particularly festive manner:

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1869.

After closing my letter yesterday, I went to the Capitol to witness the count of votes that would declare our distinguished fellow-citizen, U. S. Grant, President of the United States for the next four years, and our no less distinguished citizen, Skiler, Vice President for the same length of time. I had just said my say about the Hon. Benjamin, no less distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, and little dreamed that this restless individual was going to favor us with a treat, in the shape of a roaring political farce.

I found the galleries and floor crowded with curious people, called together to witness a very solemn affair, that is, as a general thing, about as interesting as a sum in arithmetic or a speech from my friend, the Hon. William Kelley. Thanks to Butler, Mullins and Wade, we had a most delicious interlude to relieve the tedious monotony of the occasion. The dignified fog-bank filed in and settled in solemn gloom to the left of the Speaker's chair. The Hon. Ben Wade took the position as the presiding officer. Precious old war horse, he always reminds me, on these occasions, of an elephant on slack wire. And the counting proceeded. It went on smoothly and quietly, until the vote of Louisiana was reached, when Mr. Mullins arose. The rising of Mullins in that gigantic punch-bowl of listening humanity, on that solemn occasion, actually had the effect of an electrical shock on the assembly. Think of the minister at a funeral breaking out in a comic song! Imagine any thing grotesque, absurd, impossible, and you have the grizzly form of the oratorical son of thunder, from Tennessee, rising to object on this occasion.

Senator Wade accepted the objections of the oratorical Mullins, and was about to haul off the fog-bank for deliberation, when it was suggested that the objection, to be such, must carry in it some reason and be reduced to writing. The presiding officer caught at this, and immediately decided that your objection, to be good, must have good reasons, look you; and must, moreover, be in handwrite—of clear, legible writing, too. It was thought that oratorical Mullins was dumbfoundered and brought to naught, for he does not abound in reasons, and his writing is of the slowest; but at it went Mullins, sitting down very like Solon Shingle, as done by John E. Owens. He pulled out a sheet of foolscap, took a good look at the nib of his pen, and then fell to work. With his head slightly set to one side, and his face close to the sheet, he worked his fingers, his hand, his arm, his entire body, while putting these reasons to paper. In the meantime he was surrounded by members, anxious to avert the coming storm, who tried moral suasion on him. "Don't do it, Mullins." "Don't make a d—d fool of yourself." "Let the infernal thing slide, Mull.; it don't affect the resnlt; were the pet phrases poured into the ears of the eloquent Mullins—but all in vain. He was going to have his objection in good set phrase, or die. At last the paper was handed up, and found to contain as much reason as his previously uttered objection; and then he asked permission to make a remark. Ah! how we did wish Mullins could be heard! We did not know what was in store for us; and when the presiding officer decided that our Mullins could not be heard, we settled back into a state of profound dullness and despair.

The Senatorial fog-bank filed out to consider Mullins' objection—and filed in to announce the decision. Mullins went down and disappeared, and the count went on until it hit Georgia; then up rose the Hon. Benjamin B., called by some prejudiced people "the beast," and made his objection. That other Benjamin, called Wade the war horse, looked at Ben. "the beast," with a singularly suggestive expression, and Ben. the B. brought his off eye to bear on Ben. the war horse, and a feeling ran through the crowded assembly that war was declared—hostilities had commenced, and a hide was going to be on the fence in a remarkably short space of time. But our Ben. made a false move to begin with. The House and Senate, by a joint resolution, had settled the case of Georgia, and our Ben had it in our power to rule out the objections, but he did not. He let the lion in, and after some sparring hauled off the fog-bank to consider an objection that could not rightfully be made. The dignified Senators cut rather a sorry figure as they marched out. Their manners showed that they had been put on. It is something of a march from the hall of the House to the Senate chamber, and when done at a funeral pace, takes some time. The further it went, and the more it reflected, the madder it got mad. Had the chamber been two feet further, I believe our Ben, the Vice President *ad interim*, would have been violently assaulted in his Senatorial rear by his indignant and disgusted associates. The Senate rebuked Benjamin by calling his attention to a joint rule that settled the question.

And the House, on the other hand, decided by a large majority to refuse the vote of Georgia. Here was a beautiful opening for a row, and when the Senate returned, the bullies went in. First we had a duet by the two Bens, with a running accompaniment of laughter and applause from the floor and galleries. Then by twos, and threes and by dozens the members went in.

I have seen some disorderly assemblies in my time, but this exceeded anything I ever witnessed before. The crowds on the floor and galleries laughed, shouted and applauded. The members, rising to their feet, swung their arms and vociferated; at intervals you can hear the cries, "No tyranny," "damn 'em, put 'em out," "order," "order," "d—d interlopers," etc. I kept my eye on Mullins. I expected Mullins to seize this noble occasion, this opening, for a Mullins manifestation. I wanted him to seize the Speaker's mace and knock the Ohio Ben. down, and then with loud yells go in on his muscle, and knock right and left. But I am pained to say the immortal Mullins disappointed me. He made a noise, it is true, but it was a feeble noise, unworthy of Mullins. I am ashamed of Mullins. I go back on him,

All this time the Ohio Ben. swung his mallet and cried order, and Massachusetts Ben. swung his arms and vociferated disorder, and the count went on to a conclusion, and the fog-bank gathered itself up, with its dignity considerably damaged, and swept back to its solemn chamber, and then the winds of the cave began to blow. And so ended this legislative farce. But I can forgive Mullins.

It struck quite a number of minds last night that there is a slight deficit in this process of counting the vote and declaring the result. There is power put in a few hands with no remedy, if those so entrusted abuse their trust. It is not generally known, and yet it is a fact, in the unwritten history of the late war, that the Southern conspirators did not, at first, intend to go out of the Union, but to force New England out. Yancey, Davis, Toombs, Hammond and others determined, at Charleston, to force an ultra Southern man upon the Democracy as a candidate, and then when the votes came to be counted to throw out those of the New England States, on account of their personal liberty laws and other violations of the compact under the Constitution. There being no legal process by which a Presidential election can be contested, the New England States would have been driven to an armed resistance.

This choice scheme was defeated by Stephen A. Douglass. Douglass intervened, knowing the design. He told of the conspiracy to some of his more intimate friends, and I have heard it confirmed by others since, who had an opportunity of knowing.

How different would have been the scene in the House, under these circumstances, from that prepared for us by our Southern friends. We had a roaring farce, yesterday—a tempest in a tea-pot. Under other circumstances it might prove a terrible tragedy. Would it not be well to take the hint, and act on the bill offered by General Garfield, some time since, by which a contest can be legally obtained.

BLOODY KENTUCKY.

Proscription and Bloodshed in Harlan county--Peaceable Citizens Driven from their Homes by Armed Mobs.

A Reign of Murder and Rapine--Women Burying the Dead.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, 17.]

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, from Harlan county, brings some stirring news from that quarter of the State. His statements are believed to be entirely true, and from what is already known of that section, there can be little doubt that affairs there have assumed a very serious aspect.

It is said by this gentleman that the Loyal League, under the leadership of 'Lige Baker, Rice and others, gather at Mount Pleasant on public days, and, with drums, fifes, flags, muskets and pistols, drill and parade, and recklessly shoot into the houses of persons known to be of Democratic principles, for the purpose of frightening and driving them from the place. Mills and other property are destroyed, hen-roosts robbed, and every conceivable mischief is practiced that may serve to keep honest citizens in constant dread. Democratic merchants have stopped the shipping of goods already purchased, and are afraid at present to risk anything.

A few days since, the leaguers encountered Mr. David Middleton on the road, and literally riddled him with bullets. Such was the terror everywhere reigning, that not even the friends of the murdered man dared venture to undertake his burial. Some kind-hearted women of the neighborhood finally assembled, and, digging a rough grave, performed the last sad rites which otherwise would have been denied the victim of the murderous gang. No arrests were made, although the murderers were well known. Middleton was a good, peaceable citizen, and in the late war was not engaged on either side.

Most of the few Democrats remaining are hiding in the mountains or have fled to Virginia.

Harlan county is on the Tennessee border, and is very rugged and mountainous, affording a safe asylum for assassins and murderers. An effort will doubtless be made to secure the presence of troops in the neighborhood where the recent outrages have occurred, though it is said that some of the Radical members of the Legislature have promised Governor Stevenson that all outrages and depredations shall be stopped if the troops are kept away.

Tennessee Items.

Bishop Quintard is in Nashville.

A new post-office will shortly be opened at Donaldson, in Davidson county, under the control of Jesse L. Dorter, postmaster.

A memorial and petition eleven yards or thirty-three feet long, praying that the militia be not sent to Wilson county, was received at the Capitol Monday.

A man named Pike Baker, brakesman on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, fell from a train while it was in motion Monday morning, receiving injuries from which he died in a short time.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a measure in the Senate, providing that all dispatches sent for publication shall be signed by the proper signatures of their authors; any neglect on the part of telegraph companies to see that this regulation is complied with shall subject them to a fine of $500.

The charges against Congressman Mullins, in connection with the School Fund, was referred to a special committee, yesterday, *which was appointed by Speaker Richards.* It's the old game of "you tickell me and I'll tickell you"—or, rather, "you whitewash me and I'll whitewash you."—*Nashville Banner, 17th.*

The very largest audience of the lecture season assembled at Masonic Hall last night to hear the lecture of John Happy, in behalf of the Robertson Association. "The Press" was the subject of the lecture, and from beginning to end, it was rich in humor, original in style and very interesting throughout. The inside workings of a printing office were thoroughly ventilated, and the editorial corps fully sketched. The audience seemed to be highly delighted with the lecture, and applauded very frequently.—*Union and American, 17th.*

First Day of the Cock Fighting in Mobile.

From Tuesday's Register.]

The first fight of the "main" of twenty-two birds came off yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, at the pit over the Theater Saloon, and was won by Selma in three minutes. The Mobile bird had the advantage of his antagonist by half an ounce. The fight will be resumed to-day at eleven o'clock, from five to seven pair of birds being matched for the day's sport. Any one who has seen the magnificent park of thorough-breds will not doubt for a moment that the battles throughout the entire "main" will be spirited to an unusual degree. As an evidence of the interest taken in the matter, it is only necessary to say that between four and five thousand dollars, in side bets, changed hands on the single fight yesterday. The weight of the birds brought to scale for the grand contest ranges all the way from four pounds eleven ounces to six pounds half an ounce, every one of them in high feather.

The "hack" fighting, to be made every night during the week, almost equals in interest that of the "main," and as the price of admission is only one dollar, a chance of witnessing the sport is open to every one who may desire to attend.

Model Letter of a Victim of Unrequited Love.

The following suicidal letter, incased in a rough buff envelop, with an indifferent superscription, was found afloat on the streets yesterday, at the mercy of wind and wave. The first five lines were evidently written with an overloaded pen, but "Jorge" confined himself to half a sheet of paper:

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 16.

My Own Dear Fannie: You cannot imagine the excruciating pain that racked my bosom on learning that you had proved false to me—Cruel, cruel creature to thus lead me on step by step and then with one foul sweep cast me off forever—Alas for the weakness of poor human nature—Fool that I am—long will I remember the lesson taught—never will I again believe in the constancy of any one—and most certainly not woman—With many wishes for your future success and happiness I will say farewell—farewell— Yours, with Respect— GEORGE—

To Fannie.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, 17th.*

Tishomingo county, Miss., is out of debt.

STARTLING MYSTERY.

An Astonisher in East Tennessee—Two Horses, while drawing a Plow, Disappear in the Earth.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, 16th.]

On Saturday morning, the 13th inst., as Mr. Glenn, of New Market, Jefferson county, Tennessee, was engaged plowing on a side hill on the farm of Mr. Hill, half a mile from New Market, he suddenly perceived his team of horses disappear into the ground beneath, leaving the plow and harness on *terra firma*. Upon examination he discovered that the ground had first given way under the hind feet of the horses, thus "skinning" the harness over their heads as the dumb beasts sank into the bowels of the earth.

One of the horses was buried some eighteen or twenty feet deep, and of course died instantly from suffocation. The other remained in sight about twelve feet below the surface. Mr. Glenn and his son, who also witnessed the occurrence, attempted to save the living animal by descending into the cavity, but the earth kept giving way beneath them and they were soon unable to save themselves, and were rescued from their perilous position by neighbors whom their cries brought to the scene. Both of the horses were lost.

The cavity is circular, and twenty feet in diameter. This dirt and horses fill the center, while on each side is a large fissure, into which logs have been thrown, disappearing from view, and it has been found impossible to fill the cavities. There are no rocks or stones to be seen, yet the whole side seems to be a mere crust beneath which is an apparently unfathomable abyss.

Important to Dealers in Manufactured Tobacco.

Monday was the last day of grace for the dealers in manufactured tobacco. Hereafter no "fine cut," or smoking tobacco or snuff can be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages of a definite weight, and stamped according to law. The penalty for the violation of this law is a fine and imprisonment, and dealers must be governed accordingly. The following letter of Commissioner Rollins to Collector Atkins, of Atlanta, Ga., appears in the Internal Revenue Record:

In relation to tobacco in the hands of dealers, I have to say that section seventy-eight of the act of July 20, 1868, provides that after January 1, 1869 (since extended by law to February 15, 1869), all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after July 9, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description, shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of that act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by that act, except at retail by retail dealers, from wooden packages stamped as provided for in that act. All manufactured tobacco, therefore, in the hands of dealers after the dates above named, not packed and stamped with tax paid stamps, as required by the new law, must be so packed and stamped at the expense of the owner or holder before being sold or offered for sale, though a tax may have been previously paid on it.

The tax is not to be assessed and collected from dealers as it was from the manufacturers under the former law; but it is their duty, after the dates named above, to buy stamps from their collector, and properly stamp their tobacco not so stamped, before offering it for sale; and it is the duty of internal revenue officers to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the sale of unstamped tobacco after the dates named above. And when parties, after those dates, are found selling unstamped tobacco, steps should be immediately taken for their indictment.

Remarkable Law Suit—$1,500,000 Involved.

CHICAGO, February 15.—A remarkable suit came up for trial in the Superior Court in the chancery side this morning, involving city property valued at fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The suit is brought by Henry Uhlich, eldest son of the late Carl Gottfried Uhlich. The deceased had three sons. Henry disagreed with his father, and the two youngersons were of weak intellect. Old Uhlich, just before his death, confided in John H. Muhlke, and intrusted his affairs to his management. The millionaire died intestate, though he had directed that his son Henry should receive $50,000 worth of property, his second son a small monthly allowance, while the remainder should be divided between his youngest son and Muhlke. The latter thus receives about $700,000. Henry claims that his father was completely under Muhlke's influence, and appeals against such a division of the property. The two younger sons and Muhlke defend the case.

A Double Tragedy in Lexington, Ky.

Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, February 16.—This morning, between four and five o'clock, John W. Lee, of Lexington, who was, during the war, Government baker, cut his wife's throat with a razor, and then his own. A sister of the wife was disturbed by the noise, and went into the room in time to save the life of Lee's child, a boy between five and six, and to receive from Lee a statement of the facts. Lee died almost immediately, and his wife survived but a short while. Her hands and other parts of her person were horribly mangled with cuts from the razor, received in the effort to save herself. The murderer and suicide is believed to have been laboring under insanity, induced by inability to get the Government to allow his claims against it.

Death of Aaron Jones the Pugilist.

Aaron Jones, the celebrated pugilist, died at the farm of Mr. Ostrander, three miles this side of Leavenworth, Ind., early yesterday forenoon. About a month since Mr. Ostrander found Jones in the city of New Orleans, very destitute, and in ill health. Through motives of humanity, Mr. Ostrander brought him up to his farm, where he thought he might be fully recuperated. It is supposed, from the manner of his death, that it was the effect of poison taken into his stomach while in New Orleans. No further particulars of his decease are known here.—*Louisville Courier, 17th.*

Goulding, the New York pedestrian, is traveling in the South. On the 3rd inst., in Savannah, he contested with a race horse for a purse of $50, the "ped" to run one mile while the mare trotted twice that distance. The result was the victory of Goulding, who made and as the price of admission is only the first half mile in 2:18, and the mile in 4:45; the mare made the first half mile in 1¼, and the first mile in 2:35, being pulled up 200 yards from home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Welsh, of Cleveland, have parted on account of the slanders of a servant girl, industriously circulated about Mrs. Welsh, whose innocence has been fully established. The Catholic bishop of Cleveland on Sunday denounced the servant girl from the altar, and read her out of church. The husband has gone off to Chicago.

Speculators in tickets to Booth's new theater at New York were heavy losers on their investments. Patrons refused to pay the two dollars, which the speculators asked, and the play on the second night began before an audience of five hundred, the capacity of the house being seventeen hundred. Tickets fell during the play to fifty cents.

The immense Maxwell House, in Nashville, which, in its unfinished condition was used as a military hospital during the war, is nearly ready for occupation. Its cost approaches $400,000, and is one of the largest hotels in the country. The lot on which it is built was bought, in 1830 for eleven dollars.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 28, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
& W. JONES & CO

BANKS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, of Schoolfield & Hannauer.
JOHN P. HOFFMANN, of Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.
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A. E. HARRIS, of Harris, Cochran & Co.
R. P. WALL, of R. P. Wall & Co.
J. C. NEELY, of Brooks & Neely.

OFFICERS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, : : : President
M. L. MEACHAM, : : Vice-President
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : Cashier
HORACE E. GARTH, : Assis't Cashier

Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe bought and sold. fe9-2

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - - Presid nt
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, - Assistant Cashier
de30

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

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The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

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For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
65 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles at $6 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given. ja26

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC,

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.

ja1

EMIGRATION.

THE OPPRESSED

SOUTHERN PEOPLE!

AN Asylum is now being offered you in a Grant of Land (in the State of Guayana, United States of Venezuela, South America), by DR. H. M. PRICE & CO., of Virginia. I am now authorized by the Company to act as their Agents to raise and conduct a company of Emigrants out to Guayana; said Emigrants to be divided into two classes. The first-class comprises all persons over the age of fifteen years; the second, to include all persons between the ages of three and fifteen years. Each person of the first-class (male or female) to pay into my hands the sum of $100; each of the second-class, the sum of $50, in greenbacks. Each person of the first-class to receive from the Company in Virginia, when the money is paid, a Land Warrant for 640 acres of Land. All persons of the second-class get a warrant for 320 acres. Said Warrant can be laid on any of the unoccupied lands in said State of Guayana. The funds raised as above to be paid out for charter of steamship and provisions for voyage out, etc., except an office fee for Company in Virginia. Said company of Emigrants will leave New Orleans in May next. All persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of said Grant, will report to me at College Hill, Macon county, Missouri; or Captain FRED. A. JOHNSON, New Orleans. All information can be obtained by mailing sixty cents to Rev. A. A. DOLL, Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, who will forward a pamphlet containing all necessary information of climate, etc.

S. H. McGIRK, Agent.

ja29

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

326 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. R. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Frorer.

fe28 G. W. SCOTT.

GRIST MILLS.

Memphis City Mills.

THE subscribers having put in operation their New Mill, on the alley east of Third street, between Poplar and Exchange, are prepared to furnish FINE WHITE BOLTED CORN MEAL in any quantities. FEED OF ALL KINDS GROUND as desired, and on hand for sale. This being a HOME MANUFACTORY, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ja23 LANE & BRO.

NOTICES.

Furniture Removed and Repaired.

I HAVE Furniture Wagons always ready to remove families, or to send for and return furniture needing repairs of any sort. Leave orders at my store, 269 Second street.

ja22 OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

BANKS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, of Schoolfield & Hannauer.
JOHN P. HOFFMANN, of Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.
D. P. HADDEN, of D. P. Hadden & Co.
M. L. MEACHAM, of Meacham & Treadwell.
A. E. HARRIS, of Harris, Cochran & Co.
R. P. WALL, of R. P. Wall & Co.
J. C. NEELY, of Brooks & Neely.

OFFICERS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, : : : President
M. L. MEACHAM, : : Vice-President
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : Cashier
HORACE E. GARTH, : Assis't Cashier

Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe bought and sold. fe9-2

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - - Presid nt
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, - Assistant Cashier
de30

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

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326 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 291 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized and requested to announce GEORGE C. HOLMES as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing March election. feb15

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—From 309 Carroll's Avenue, a large Liver and Spotted POINTER DOG; answers to the name of "Hector." Had on collar with the name of D. J. Doyle, 228 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 254 Front street. feb17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. M. McKEOGH,
feb13 Peabody Billiard Hall.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Nice Dwelling-house, recently Refitted and Repainted, located in Chelsea, corner of Auction street and Randolph road. A Desirable Residence, at a Low Price.
Apply to T. A. BUFORD,
feb18 257 Main street.

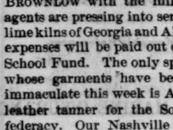
FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, 11 Union street. ja26

WANTS.

TO RENT—A House near the Center of the City, between Madison and Market streets, below Third street. Address "S. O. M."
feb19 AVALANCHE Office.

WANTED—An Instructor for Brass Band at Price's Point, Mississippi. Salary liberal. Apply, in person, to
feb16 F. KATZENBACH.

WANTED—SIX DAIRYMEN. Apply to M. PYNE, corner Water and Jefferson streets. feb9



FRIDAY, : : : : : : February 19, 1869

THE "exonoration" of ARNELL is the most extraordinary job of whitewashing yet developed to save loyal men from the penitentiary. RUTTER states that ARNELL received money for his aid in securing the School Fund to the Tennessee National Bank. Mr. J. J. NOAH, whose testimony no effort is made to impeach, says positively that ARNELL received money for assisting in this school fund robbery. Others, equally unimpeachable, testify to the same effect. But all this has had no weight with the virtuous Investigating Committee, which a week or two since threatened vengeance on the bribed loyalists. This wonderful committee now speaks through a little bullet-headed East Tennessean, named SINGLETARY, who, like all other loyal members of the Legislature, is above corruption. Since he commenced operations all the limekilns within a hundred miles of Nashville have been operating day and night. The supply of lime in the city was exhausted the first day, and the astonishing SINGLETARY, panting from sheer exhaustion, leaned on the handle of his whitewash brush, and, like poor OLIVER TWIST, cried for more. For two weeks the Chattanooga Railroad has carried nothing into Nashville but lime. We have positive advices that nearly all the water has been bailed out of the Cumberland to reduce the material to a smearing consistency. The work of whitewashing buildings in Nashville was suspended last week. Not another ounce of lime could be obtained. Every atom was required by Whitewasher SINGLETARY, now known to fame as the Great American Mixer and Smearer. Anticipating the necessity of baptizing BROWNLOW with the milky purifier, agents are pressing into service all the lime kilns of Georgia and Alabama. The expenses will be paid out of disgorged School Fund. The only spotted sinner whose garments have been rendered immaculate this week is ARNELL, late leather tanner for the Southern Confederacy. Our Nashville special pictured the process of purification. Whitewasher SINGLETARY dived into the Legislative records and failed to find mention that ARNELL had accepted a bribe from RUTTER. He knew it was customary for individual bribery to be recorded among official proceedings; so his mind was at rest. Besides, he found two or three accommodating patriots who had never heard of ARNELL stealing anything, and were unwilling to swear that he would accept a bribe. Aside from all this, ARNELL was no longer a member of the Legislature, and therefore beyond the reach of the Committee's nose. But he happened to be just inside the circuit of the whitewash brush. Like a true artist, SINGLETARY backed the leprous Congressman against the wall, seized the whitewash brush; and, *presto!* ARNELL is pure as the sunbeams that dance on the Capitol roof. *Vive* Lime! Long live SINGLETARY! Up with the banner of true loyalty, and let the whitewash brush stand first for canonization! Hereafter whitewash brushes will be sacred in the eyes of the truly loyal as were geese to the ancient Romans. And nuggets of lime will be more precious than diamonds and rubies. No loyal legislator's household gods will be complete without a limekiln and a whitewash brush. No loyal legislator will visit the Capitol without a measure of lime, a brush and a bucket. The only coat-of-arms hereafter befitting one of this class will be a bucket of whitewash *couchant*, and a huge brush *pendant*. To be without lime and a whitewash brush is to be without sunshine, air, food and raiment. It is to be buried a thousand fathoms in the earth, inhaling noxious, poisonous vapors, each breeding mortal pestilence. It is to die a million horrid, ghastly deaths! Hereafter, high on the Tennessee patriot's banner, carved in letters of living light, will be inscribed: Brushes and Lime—the Patriot's last, best Hope!

THE classic MULLINS orated in Nashville Monday night to a gaping crowd of admirers. He was particularly rough on rebels, but delicate personal reasons prevented the great statesman from denouncing the child-robber brigade. It is said "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." So the School Fund "onpleasantness" escaped the crush of his gushing oratory. MULLINS is shrewd. His pet nightmare is a full-fledged rebel. SINGLETARY would get drunk with the devil—if the devil paid the bill—but woe to the unhallowed rebel who dare approach. The soul-lifting, star-jostling MULLINS struck him on his weak spot, and the whitewash brush will descend gently on the gifted statesman. Great is lime.

NASHVILLE need not apprehend a cholera visitation next summer. The odor of the lime used in whitewashing members of the Legislature will keep the epidemic at a respectful distance. It would give the cholera the Grecian bend and double it up like a jack-knife in two minutes and a half. Nashville is safe.

THE large number of destitute immigrants daily arriving at New York suggests, very forcibly, that something ought to be done to encourage them in this direction. In this respect the South is very far behind, and yet no section of the country is more in need of immigrants, or offers better inducements, in the way of good wages, or chances to acquire property and to be prosperous generally, while our climate and soil are far superior to those of the Western States. The fact is, the masses of Europe have little knowledge of the advantages offered in the Southern States, being mostly ignorant, while those possessed of any intelligence are invested with strong prejudices. Not only in New York is the West represented by immigration agents, but they are to be found at every important shipping port in Europe, descanting eloquently upon the opportunities for doing well in the "land of the setting sun." These men are in the employ of capitalists, land owners and railroad corporations, and right nobly do they work, as seen in the continued movement of the "star of empire" westward. How is it with the South? She is unrepresented and must stand in the back ground. Agents of Western immigration associations have nothing to say in her favor, and too often she is the subject of misrepresentation and abuse, seasoned at once, perhaps, with Ku-Klux outrages and illustrations of negro supremacy. No friendly voice tells of her rich soil, genial climate, cheap lands, profitable staples and wonderful natural resources. She should have immigration agents in the East and in Europe to represent truly her condition socially, politically and otherwise, and should make a bold and persevering effort to draw to her productive territory a portion, at least, of the annual tide of emigration from the Old Word. Never was there a better time than the present, and it is earnestly hoped our people will see the importance of practically inaugurating the work without delay.

CONGRESS is still harping on the question of specie payments and daily sinking deeper into the muddle. It seems to be impossible to convince the addle-pates of that illustrious body that there are but two ways to accomplish the end they assume to have in view. Specie payments must either be forced by a reduction of the circulation or we must grow up to that basis by a natural course, in the growth of the country in population, productions, trade and wealth. The people can see no other course. As well calculated to dam the Mississippi, or to change its course, as to accomplish their professed object, are the various specie payment schemes over which our august lawgivers are palavering and perspiring. The first proposition would paralyze business, arrest the progress of the country, bankrupt every debtor, and create universal distress. The second would carry us on gradually and almost insensibly, to a hard money basis without the least quiver in trade or unnatural disturbance of values; as, in the course of a few years, the present volume of currency will be unequal to the demand, so great will have been the increase of population and business of the country. It needs but a moment's reflection to determine which of these plans the people would prefer, and which statesmen should carry out.

THE bill to prevent national banks from loaning money on greenbacks, which passed Congress, is a heavy blow at the "locking-up" strategy of Wall street, which has so influenced the money market at times during the past six or eight months, and will not fail to result beneficially to the entire country. It passed the Senate on Tuesday, and now awaits the approval of the President. As there is some curiosity with regard to this bill and its intention, we give space to it, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no National Banking Association shall hereafter circulate or receive United States notes or National Bank notes as security, or as a collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration, shall agree to withhold the same from circulation, or to refuse to receive the custody, or promise of custody, of such notes as security, or as a collateral security, or consideration for the loan of money; and any National Bank offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction by any United States court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, and by a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned; and the President and cashier of said bank which shall make such loan shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned. The prosecuting and convicting shall be under the act of June 3d, 1864.

Publishing Notices in Bankruptcy.

Judge Erskine has issued the following order:

"Hereafter, in the absence of special directions from the Judge, all orders and notices required to be published in bankruptcy will be inserted in such newspapers as the Register may, in each case, designate. In making the selection, Registers will, where the letter is silent, be guided by the spirit of the bankrupt act and the best interest of the parties concerned in the estate of the bankrupt. The orders heretofore passed, designating by name certain newspapers as exclusive mediums of publication, are hereby rescinded."

This order is both just and sensible. The publication of legal advertisements in newspapers having next to no circulation, as has been the practice for some months past, only subject advertisers to a useless expense. We are glad the practice has been abandoned.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

The practice of constituting as "official organs," journals practically without circulation, has prevailed here as well as in Georgia. The bankrupt advertisements should reach the public. This they can do only through insertion in some journal which, like the AVALANCHE, goes everywhere and is read by everybody.

The crowded state of the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island, New York, has recently obliged the placing of two inmates in one cell. On Friday night an insane woman arose and seized a heavy oaken tub or bucket and dashed in the skull of another woman sleeping in the same cell, and then scooped out the brains of the murdered woman with her hands, throwing them around the cell. The authorities have endeavored to keep the horrible affair private.

The New York *Sun* has published statements that political leaders in the Manhattan club, early in February, determined to have the laws rigidly enforced, and to break off from the sheriff and other county officials, who had been strongest in affiliation with thieves. Under this change of policy Boyle received forty years in the penitentiary, and other burglars had long sentences.

A Cincinnati special of the 15th says: "Solomon Rosembaum, arrested for attemping to steal clothing this a. m., hung himself in his cell at the Hammond street station about ten o'clock to-night. He was cut down before life was extinct, but can hardly recover.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Political Disability Bill--Grant's Little Speech----B. Butler Makes an Inquiry.

Special (16th) Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The President hesitates to veto the Cooper Tariff bill, and the indication to-day is that it will become a law, and this, too, in the face of the protest of the entire smelting interest of the North and East.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of several hundred persons, which passed the House to-day, was of more than ordinary importance. There were but a few Democrats included, nearly the whole number being Southerners who support the reconstruction policy. The Committee added the names of five Kentucky Democrats who had been in the Confederate army, and these they presented to test the sense of the House as to whether fealty to the Republican party was requisite to obtain the relief sought, and whether those who opposed that party were to be excluded on account of political opinion. This was fairly stated to the House by one member of the committee, and the House passed the bill by more than a two-thirds vote. McKee, of Kentucky, took occasion to vent his spite against the applicants from his own State, and did not scruple to utter the most malignant falsehoods about them, but the House treated him with the contempt each individual member felt he deserved. With the exceptions of Butler, Shellabarger and Logan, those who voted against the bill are almost unknown, excepting in their districts.

General and Mrs. Grant are about issuing cards of invitation to a large party, to take place within a few days of the inauguration. This, it is understood, will be the only occasion on which the General and Mrs. Grant will receive previous to the installation of the General as President of the United States.

General Grant's speech on Saturday has stirred up certain Republican Senators, and a decided effort will be made in the Senate to-morrow to take up the House bill to repeal the Civil Tenure law. The vote, as matters now stand, will be close.

The absurd charge brought by one Brewer, then a servant in Baron Stoeckel's household, that in 1862, at a dining party at the Russian Minister's, Senator Bayard said he would give $10,000 to have Lincoln killed, and that Corcoran, the banker, said he would give ten times the amount for the same purpose, has received its quietus; Senator Bayard went promptly before the Committee and declared it was a falsehood. Mr. Corcoran is equally emphatic in his denial, and another gentleman, stated by the witness to have been one of the party, swears he was not there at all.

Special (18th) Cincinnati Commercial.]

The proposition of General Butler, calling upon the Controller of the Currency to know by what authority bonds bearing interest payable in greenbacks were being substituted for bonds bearing gold interest by the National Banks, as a basis for their circulation, has been answered by the Controller, who says it is in accordance with an express act of Congress. Pending the inquiry, the Controller stopped the exchange, and will not resume until the committee who have charge of the matter have reported to the House.

THE TEXAS RED DEVILS.

Terrible Indian Massacres---Men, Women and Children Killed and Mutilated.

From the Corpus Christi Advertiser, Feb. 6th.]

Reub. Holbein, Esq., arrived in this city on Tuesday, the 2d inst., with exciting Indian news. An express from Los Conchos to Capt. R. King, at Santa Gertrudes, brings the startling intelligence that two hundred Indian warriors attacked the Ranchos Los Angeles and Los Animos the latter part of last week. At Los Angelos, four men were killed, and at Los Animos, the entire population numbering about forty men, women and children. They were scalped, and their bodies shockingly mutilated.

Rancho Los Angelos is about forty miles this side of Laredo. Rancho Los Animos is about half way between Santa Gertrudes and Brownsville. The two Ranchos are about forty miles apart.

A late number of the San Antonio *Herald* contains the following:

The same squad of redskins before spoken of came from the Hondo to Castorville and vicinity, taking off every good horse they could find, including two from Judge Noonan. Certain parties are disposed to think they were white men, but whoever they were they feasted on young colts, scalped human beings, were armed with bows and arrows and played the Indian admirably.

The Question in Dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The President has laid before the Senate all the correspondence between our Government and Great Britain for the last fifteen months, relating to the citizenship question, the San Juan boundary question, and the Alabama claim question. It has been printed and makes a document of 150 pages, of which one-half is devoted to the Fenian and citizenship question.

The instructions of the State department to Reverdy Johnson, dated on the twelfth of last July, directs him to press a settlement at the earliest possible day, on the citizenship question, then to dispose of the San Juan boundary matter, and finally, to take up the subject of mutual claims. He was not to do anything definite with this last till the other two questions were in process of settlement. Mr. Johnson met Lord Stanley first on the 10th of September, and found him specially anxious to fix up the citizenship question, and the protocol was signed on the 8th of October and approved by the President on the 25th of that month.

The San Juan treaty was put into shape about the middle of October. Early in November Mr. Seward wrote a letter, asking that it be amended so as to leave the whole subject explicitly to the President of Switzerland. He was at first very anxious to have this treaty signed, but in the latter part of this month directed that Mr. Johnson's signature be withheld till the question about the claims treaty was settled.

The first draught of the claims convention was signed by Stanley and Johnson, on the 10th of November. It consisted of twelve articles, and provided, among other things, that a commission for the settlement of claims should sit at London. Mr. Seward, on the 27th of November, wrote a letter taking decided grounds against the terms of the document. He said the commission must meet in Washington, that our commissioners must be confirmed by the Senate, and that all claims should be treated on the same basis.

Mr. Johnson had consented that the Alabama claims must be settled by the unanimous vote of the commission, while others wished them settled by a majority vote; and the arbitrator on the Alabama claims must be agreed upon by both governments, while in the other case he could be chosen by lot. Secretary Seward objected to all this, and said Mr. Johnson had allowed discrimination against the Alabama claims, and pretty strongly intimates that Mr. Stanley had been a good deal too sharp for our Minister.

Mr. Johnson replied rather petulently to Mr. Seward's criticisms, and said he thought London much the best place for the meeting of the commission; to which the Secretary replied: "In view of the highly disturbed national sensibilities, a meeting at Washington was indispensable." Mr. Johnson had his first interview with Lord Clarendon on the 15th of December, and at that time showed him what Seward had said about the Stanley treaty.

Clarendon took the matter in consideration on the 22d of December, and sent to Mr. Thornton, his minister here, an entirely new draft. Mr. Seward found this quite to his liking, suggested two or three minor changes by telegraph, and had that and the San Juan treaty signed on the 14th of last month. A great deal of corresponding was done by cable, and some of Seward's dispatches contained seven hundred or eight hundred words each.

In his letter of the 15th of January, inclosing the two treaties, Reverdy Johnson alludes to the position taken two years ago by England, and says he has reason to believe that the abandonment of the position is due to the growing friendly feeling for the United States, which had been so strongly expressed since his arrival, and then conveys the pleasant information that, anticipating such an effect, he determined to lose no time in cultivating this feeling, and this was the sole motive in the speeches he made last fall in various parts of Europe.

Heavy Tornado Near Vicksburg.

From the Vicksburg Times, 17th.]

Mr. L. C. Culkin, who came down from Haynes' Bluff yesterday, tells us of a very heavy tornado which visited that section last Saturday night. The dwelling house of Mr. George Darden was blown down, wounding both he and Mrs. Darden. All the cabins on the plantation were also destroyed. Twenty thousand feet of lumber, lying at Haynes' Landing, was carried one and a half miles into the interior. The plantation quarters, (built of brick,) of Mr. Ben Roach were all destroyed, killing three negroes and wounding many others. The new dwelling of Mr. Bruce was also blown down, and trees, fences and cattle were hurled in every direction. Mr. Culkin did not know of the further damages done by this terrific storm, but they must have been immense.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

Refusal of Requisitions—The Next Monthly Statement—President Johnson's Family to Leave on the 3d proximo.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Several requisitions made upon the Treasury by the Marshalls of the United States Courts have been refused as appropriation for the judiciary is exhausted.

The next monthly statement is expected to show considerable reduction in the public debt.

The President and family will vacate the White House on the third of March, and will probably leave Washington on the fifth.

Quite a number of visitors called during the reception held at headquarters of the army this morning.

The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to attend the inauguration.

CAIRO.

Steamboat Arrivals and Departures—River and Weather News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, February 18.—Coosa, from Memphis to Evansville, at seven a.m.; Tom Farrow, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, at ten a.m.; Louisiana, from New Orleans to Louisville, at one p.m.; Belle Alton, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at five p.m.; Pauline Carroll, from St. Louis to New Orleans, at five p.m.; Golden Eagle, from St. Louis to Memphis, at seven p.m.

The rivers rose ten inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

The Great Republic passed up this afternoon for St. Louis. Her hull has been straightened and the boat thoroughly overhauled at Mound City. She enters into the Atlantic line, leaving St. Louis next Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

No Crowds Allowed to See Booth's Remains—More Counterfeits—Another Grand Strike in Prospect.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Weaver, the Baltimore undertaker, says no crowds were allowed to see the remains of Booth. There was no blankets cut to pieces by curiosity-hunters, and no demonstration attempted.

Counterfeit two's on the Union National Bank of Kinderhook are in circulation.

Boches continues to be confined to his room.

It is reported that nearly all the Trades' Union in this city are organizing for a grand strike this spring for eight hours and full pay.

ST. LOUIS.

A Human Velocipede on the Grand Rounds.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—R. T. Leonard, of St. Joseph, has accomplished the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours. He commenced at twelve o'clock Tuesday night and finished at 11:35 last night. He walked on a brick pavement half a mile long. The last mile was made in eleven minutes.

OTTAWA.

Newfoundland Legislature Recommends Union with Canada.

OTTAWA, February 18.—The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of twenty to eight, have adopted an address in response to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, recommending the union with Canada.

EVANSVILLE.

Destruction by Fire of the Pilot-house of the Glendale.

EVANSVILLE, February 18.—The steamer Glendale, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, burned her pilot-house and texas, near Green river Island. Everything saved. The boat went on.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning agreed to and recommend to favorable action of that body the naturalization treaty with England. Also the treaty leaving to the Government of Switzerland the arbitration of the San Juan Island dispute. The committee came to the unanimous conclusion to recommend the Alabama claims treaty.

An effort will be made to-morrow to go into executive session to consider these subjects.

The President to-day appointed to the Senate General W. F. Smith, to be Consul General at Havana; Horatio Fox, Consul at Trinidad, Cuba; Edward W. Wyncoop, agent for the Indians in New Mexico, and W. A. Fowler, pension agent at Brooklyn.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print the memorial of Mr. Duff Green in relation to national finances, which was adopted.

Mr. Thayer moved to reconsider the vote. Duff Green had been a notorious rebel and he did not think it necessary to recognize him to the extent of printing his essays. He moved to lay the subject on the table, carried.

Mr. Trumbull from Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments to the House bill, providing for an election in Virginia. The first amendment provides that at the election for the ratification of the constitution directed by the House bill, to be held on the 27th of next May, there shall be submitted to a separate vote of registered and qualified voters Questions of ratification: the fourth subdivision of the first section and the seventh section of the third article. The vote on said questions to be for disqualification or against. The other amendment substitutes for section five of the House bill, which requires that the General Assembly elected at the same time assemble on the first Tuesday in September, 1869, a proviso that the said General Assembly, in case a majority of the votes shall be cast for the ratification of the Constitution, shall assemble at Richmond on the first Tuesday in July, 1869. But if the majority be not cast for ratification, then the General Assembly shall not convene, nor shall any person elected to office under the provisions of this bill enter upon the discharge of the duties thereof.

Mr. Trumbull also reported adversely on Mr. Henderson's bill to establish a department on Home Affairs; Mr. Robinson's joint resolution, proposing by Constitutional amendment the abolishment an Electoral College tribunal, and Sawyer's joint resolution extending time for the commencement of suits for the recovery of captured and abandoned property in the State of Carolina.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably, with verbal amendments. The House bill relating to gratuities made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi river, May, 1862, between vessels which participated in the opening of, and the capture of New Orleans, shall be now entitled to the benefit of the Prize law in the same manner as they would have been had the Eastern District Court of Louisiana been then open, and the capture made by said vessels been libelled, and any United States court having admiralty jurisdiction may now take cognizance of cases arising out of said captures. The shares in said captures, which may be awarded to officers and men entitled to prizes, are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the resolution to authorize the payment of the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to pay them only from the second session of the Fortieth Congress. The matter was briefly discussed, and then on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, was postponed, and the Indian appropriation bill taken up.

The "Committee on Appropriation" reported and explained the various amendments recommended by them, which were generally agreed to, and the consideration of which occupied the time till 3:30, when, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill regulating the franking privilege was passed exactly as it came from the House.

HOUSE.

Several petitions were presented.

The Election Committee's report against T. A. Hamilton's claim to a seat from Tennessee, was ordered to be printed.

The vote laying the Bank bill on the table was reconsidered.

Mr. Pomeroy moved that it be re-committed with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections. Refused to second the previous question, when two more amendments were offered and notice given of others.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, 71 to 100.

The bill with the amendments then passed; yeas 106, noes 79.

Mr. Boutwell said he desired to make a statement to the House. The attention of the House being called he went on to say:

It was my purpose, until very recently, to report from the Reconstruction Committee a bill for the establishment of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi. After a full and free conference with gentlemen on the other side, especially with the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Eldridge, and having been by them assured very frankly that it was their purpose to resist the passage of any such bill by such parliamentary means as they could command, I felt obliged to abandon the preparation of it at this time. There is other public business of great importance and pressing. As I have reason to expect that the bill would be vetoed and it would be useless to pass it unless passed by both Houses between this and next Saturday night, I feel constrained by a sense of public duty to abandon the measure for a time, with the assurance to our friends of the other side, that immediately after the fourth of March, we will test the capacity of this House to pass that or any similar measure. Eldridge said the gentleman from Massachusetts had quoted him correctly. We do intend to resist it to the utmost of our power and ability. We believe, we have always believed that the State of Mississippi is a State in the Union, entitled to all the rights and privileges of every other State and she has been so ever since the war against rebellion was successful, and we shall now and at all times resist any effort to turn into a Territory any State of the Union.

Mr. Potts from Committee on Elections, called up the New Mexico contested case, and addressed the House in advocacy of the report of the committee. When at half past four o'clock the House took recess.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton dull, ½c lower; uplands 29c. Superfine flour, $5 65 to $6 40, closing 10 to 15c lower. Whisky 95c. Rice dull. Coffee in fair demand, ½ to ¼c better; Rio, 15 to 16½c in gold. Sugar—Cuba, 11½ to 11¾c. New Orleans molasses, 82 to 83c. Western mixed corn, 89c to $1.

Dry Goods—Oriental and Lancaster calicoes reduced to 12½c; Amoskeag, 13c; Wamsutta, 16c.

Money—Market easy at 7 per cent. on call which occasioned cheerfulness and buoyancy on Stock Exchange. There is no reason to expect a glut of money in the immediate future, but if there should be no locking up of greenbacks the supply will be equal to the demand that can be reasonably expected. Sterling is quite better; prime brokers, 8¾ to 9¼; short sight, 8¾ to 8¾. Transactions large, demand from importers light. Gold lower. It opened at 134¼ and fell to 133⅞ after active and exciting day. Gold abundant, loans made at 6 to 10 per cent. for carrying. It is believed the combinations' operations for a rise have partially unloaded. Clearances fifty-one million. Bonds dull; new Tennessees, 66 to 66¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Cotton unsettled and nominal; middlings, 27¾ to 28c—no sellers. Sales 900 bales. Receipts 1,774 bales. Exports 3,794 bales. Flour firm; superfine, $6 37½ to $6 50; XX, $7 12½ to $7 25; XXX, $7 50. Corn in request; white, 85 to 87½c; yellow, 90c. Oats scarce and firm; 77½c to 80c asked. Hay tending up; prime, $28. Pork dull and lower, $34. Bacon dull, 15¼, 18¾ to 18¾c. Lard in tierces, 20 to 20½c; keg, 22½c. Sugar in good demand; common, 12 to 12½c; prime, 14¼ to 15c; yellow clarified, 16c. Molasses in good demand; common, 65 to 75c; prime, 75 to 80c. Coffee steady; fair, 15 to 16c; prime, 17¼ to 18½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Flour—family, $7 to $7 25. Corn, 62¼ to 64c. Pork, $33. Bulk meats, 13 to 15c. Bacon, 14¾, 17¼ to 17¾. Lard, 19½ to 20c. Red winter wheat, $1 50 to $1 60. Rye, $1 42 to $1 43. Butter, 32 to 37c. Eggs, 18 to 19c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Sales—334 hhds tobacco, $5 to $18 25. Pork, $33. Lard 20 to 20½c. Bacon, 14¾, 17¾ to 18¼c. Bulk meats, 13¾, 16¾ to 17¼c. Flour, $5 75 to $6 25. Corn, 60 to 64c. Oats, 65 to 66c. Whisky, 96c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Flour, $5 50 to $6. Fall wheat, $1 45 to $1 90. Corn, 69 to 73c. Oats, 62 to 66c. Barley, $2 80. Rye, $1 30 to $1 33. Whisky, 94c. Pork, $33. Bulk meats, 13¾, 16¾ to 17c. Bacon, 14¾, 17¼ to 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Flour, $5 15 to $5 25. Wheat, $1 21 to $1 24. Corn, 58½ to 58¾c. Oats, 54c. Rye, $1 19 to $1 20. Barley, $1 90 to $2. High wines, 89 to 90c. Pork, $33 50. Lard, 19 to 19½c. Bulk shoulders, 12¾c; clear sides, 13¼c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 18.—Consols 93, 5-20s, 78¾. Bullion in Bank of England increased £62,000.

FRANKFORT MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, February 18.—U. S. 5-20s, 82.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales 6,000.

There is a cow in Augusta county, Virginia, who trees squirrels equal to the best dog, and when the nut-cracker is treed, she bellows and paws the earth until the game is secured or she is driven off.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* learns that the Rev. Hugh Roy Scott, a prominent minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is collecting materials for the history of the celebrated division of General Pickett, which immortalized its name during the late war by many deeds of chivalric daring on nearly all the battle fields in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged.

Essie Ballentine, of Richmond, and Pinkey Burns, of Norfolk, Va., two frail sisters, fought near the latter place last Thursday, in strict accordance with the rules of the P. R. Esie won the fight in two rounds. During the first round the bottle-holders, Sue Bevins and Mary Burns, had a little set-to. A large crowd witnessed the fight.

The total value of real estate in Nashville is placed at $16,298,019; personal property, $236,658; stocks, bonds and moneys, $1,508,532. The total tax levied for the present year, 21 mills, amounts to $379,537 38, of which sum $275,686 68 have been collected, leaving $103,850 70 still uncollected.

In the Circuit Court in Chicago, the motion for a new trial in the libel case of Mrs. Frances M. Wilkinson vs. the *Tribune*, was granted. The verdict heretofore given gave Mrs. W. $7,500 damages. Mrs. Wilkinson has also instituted a suit against Mrs. Ellithorpe for pushing into Mrs. W.'s apartment while in pursuit of her husband, who was with the woman Wilkinson.

MARRIED.

THORNTON—ALLEN—At the Commercial Hotel, on Thursday, the 18th inst., by Rev. T. D. Whitsett, Capt. J. J. Thorton to Miss Etta Allen, both of this city. No cards.

Immediately after the ceremony, the gallant Captain and his fair bride departed upon a short trip, amid the congratulations of their many friends. May their future be as bright and cloudless as the day upon which they first commenced life's journey together.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

CANE LOST.

ON Adams street, last night, 17th instant, an Ivory-handled Sword Cane. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 286 Front street. feb19

NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Members of Delicto Lodge, No. 326, are notified to attend a Regular Communication of the Lodge, this (Friday) Evening, February 19, 1869, at 7 o'clock. All M. M., in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend. P. M. STANLY, W. M.
E. W. SHELTON, Secretary pro tem. feb19

INSURANCE.

INSURE

—WITH—

CROOK.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED, 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

ROOMS, 279 1-2 MAIN STREET.
feb19

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor.

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public. feb19

POTATOES.

TO ARRIVE.

By Steamer Clifton, Direct from Pennsylvania.

500 BBLS. EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.

WE will sell Low to the Trade.
SUTTON, MANN & IRVING,
feb18 316 Front Street.

BANKRUPTCY.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
J. A. COLEMAN,

Of Fulton, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m. Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
feb18 United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
H. C. CARTER,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register in the 10th day of March, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
feb18 United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
feb18 United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL Parties having Claims against the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., of this city, are hereby notified that such claims should be presented at once to the undersigned,
At 242 Main Street.

To obtain the per centage due them in settling up the affairs of M. Wolf & Co.
C. D. OTIS,
feb17 Agent for Receivers.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION CO.

—OF THE—

SOUTH AND WEST.

BOOKS are now open at the office of N. S. OTIS, No. 43 Madison Street, for subscription of stock in the

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

This Company, authorized by charter from the States of Louisiana, is now thoroughly organized and in working order.

Officers of the Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, in pursuance to notice, on the 28th day of January, the following named gentlemen (in accordance to terms of charter), were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas A. Adams, New Orleans.
Alfred Moulton, New Orleans.
D. DeHaven, New Orleans.
Wm. Creary, New Orleans.
Howard Millspaugh, New Orleans.
John Paul Baker, New Orleans.
John A. Grae, New Orleans.
H. Naulting, New Orleans.
D. W. Flowrone, Vicksburg.
Dr. J. R. Watkins, Memphis.
N. S. Otis, Memphis.
Dr. J. W. Rogers, Memphis.
J. Edward Montgomery, Memphis.
John B. Davies, Louisville.
A. Baker, Louisville.
Samuel H. Patterson, Jeffersonville.
John Lon. Boyd, Madison, Ind.
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Ind.
D. C. Martin, St. Louis.
Capt. H. E. Carson, St. Louis.

At a meeting of the Directors, held for the purpose of electing officers, the following named gentlemen were elected:

D. DeHaven, President, New Orleans.
John A. Grae, Vice President, New Orleans.
H. Millspaugh, Treasurer, New Orleans.
N. S. Otis, Secretary, Memphis.
John B.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, : : : : : February 19, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All business letters should be addressed to "Avalanche," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Rev. J. R. Graves will peach at Gadsden, Tennessee, on Sabbath next at eleven o'clock.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE.—Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, 280 Front street. 3t

LOST.—A check drawn by us on the Jackson Insurance Company, No. 5,482, payable to bearer and dated February 18, 1869, for $3,000. The payment of same has been stopped.
3t GALBREATH, STEWART & Co.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

SEWING MACHINES.—The largest arriva of sewing machines ever received in the South was received Saturday by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, at 256 Second street Irving Block, Memphis, Tennessee. 3t

Dr. Jones did not get time to see half the gentlemen and ladies who called on him yesterday, to obtain the benefit of his professional skill, and through great persuasion has been induced to stay a day or two longer.

AN UNFORTUNATE SERVANT GIRL.—Lucinda Day is colored, but is decidedly unfortunate. She has been in the service of Colonel S. P. Walker for some time, and yesterday morning a thief entered her room and stole her entire Sunday clothing. Lucinda is to be commisserated.

The committee men appointed to canvass the several wards of the city and procure subscribers to the Citizens' Union Association, are urgently requested to press forward and complete their labors and report to the adjourned meeting, to be held on Saturday next at half-past seven p.m.

W. S. PICKETT, Chairman.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

A CLOTHING THIEF CAPTURED.—Yesterday afternoon an individual named Wm. Hitchings, was captured on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from one of the steamboats at the levee a few days ago. He was brought before Justice Griffith, and committed to jail in default of bail to the amount of two thusand dollars to appear in the Criminal Court to answer charge of grand larceny.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

EUREKA, EUREKA!—A NEW THING IN ST. LOUIS.—We have opened a commission house for the sale of fancy, groceries, foreign and domestic fruits, canned goods, etc. We have in store a well selected stock of the above goods, which we offer for sale at Eastern prices, freight added. Prompt attention paid to orders and filled at the lowest rate.

TUTT & PASTERISS,
325 and 327 Second street.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Yesterday morning while Mr. M. C. Cayce was leading a spirited horse through the yard, in front of his auction mart, some one struck the animal with a whip. The horse became very restive, and while plunging about kicked Mr. Cayce very severely in the region of the heart. He was lying in a very critical condition last evening, but it is to be hoped he will recover.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A young man named Frank Murray was brought before Justice Norton yesterday, accused of shooting at and wounding, with intent to kill, Bulton Ennis, a blacksmith, while engaged at work, on the night of Wednesday, in his shop on Gayoso street. The shot was fired through the back door. The bullet entered Mr. Ennis' head inflicting a serious wound. MURRAY was remanded for examination till Monday, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

HOME INTERESTS.

Interesting Address of Mr. John Everett, of London, at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Condition and Prospects of the South—What is Necessary to Make her Great and Powerful.

Change of Feeling and Tone in the North and Europe—The South's Bright Future Recognized—Our Farm and Plantation System—Necessity of Subdividing and More Closely Cultivating—Immigration from Europe—How to Induce It—Memphis as a Cotton and General Market—The Danger of Too Much Cotton Culture—Planters Urged to Grow "Mixed" Crops and Keep Out of Debt—Railroads and Cotton Factories—Memphis to be the Manchester of England.

The large hall of the Chamber of Commerce was crowded to the utmost capacity last evening, to listen to an address on Emigration and Direct Trade with Europe, by John Everett, Esq., of London, England. The audience was composed of all classes of the community, embracing the wealthy real estate owner, the merchant prince and the hardy sons of toil, the skilled mechanics and hard-working laborers. It was also pleasing to observe that many fair ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

Mr. W. H. Cherry, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and in a few brief sentences introduced Mr. Everett to the large assemblage. He stated that that gentlemen had been requested to address the citizens of Memphis on the very important topics of emigration and direct trade with Europe, by the members of the Chamber of Commerce; that he had kindly responded to the request, and he (Mr Cherry) had, therefore, much pleasure in introducing Mr. Everett to the audience. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY MR. EVERETT.

Mr. Everett, on coming forward, was warmly and cordially received, and when the enthusiasm which his appearance had elicited subsided, he said that he did not come among them as a stranger, as he had addressed many of those present on previous occasions. When he addressed the citizens of Memphis last year, both the city and the surrounding country were in a very depressed condition; but it now afforded him the very greatest pleasure to observe that the people were gradually recovering from the great depression under which they had been so long suffering, and that prosperity was again dawning upon the Southern country. In order, however, to increase this prosperity it was necessary to do many things; and first, they must do so by building up the industries, so to speak, of the country. To do this, however, labor was necessary, as, since the world began, there had been no country that could exist or prosper without labor. This was to be achieved by thrifty people of small means, by patience, perseverence; and he thought it would be a work of supererogation for him to say that labor was not required in this Southern country. There were certain other things that were highly necessary for the prosperity of the Southern country, and that was to bring the large tracts of land under cultivation. When he had addressed them on a former occasion, he had hoped and believed that the efforts put forth to place these large tracts of land under cultivation would lead to them being taken up by emigrants from abroad who would put forth their strength and soon bring them under full cultivation. Experience had, however, shown him that they must not wait for these combinations of peaceable emigrants from Europe, as the process would be too slow, but that they ought to embrace what, in his opinion, was a better plan, and that was, when any person had more land than he could cultivate, to subdivide it. He strongly recommended that whenever a person had five hundred acres more than he could cultivate, then the proper plan would be to subdivide it into plats of one hundred acres each, and for five families from Europe to come in and take possession and settle on the land. He even advised that when a person had one hundred acres more than he could cultivate, then it was his duty to get some one to settle on the land, and he assured them that even from such small beginnings there would be a great increase in the prosperity of the country. He thought that they should also seek for new kind of labor, and they also wanted every kind of handicraftmen to settle in their midst, and he could assure those present, that across the sea there were thousands of skilled workmen who would be glad to come to this country and leave the place where they were almost famishing for want. He thought they would be able to get all the help they wanted from the old world, and thus build up the prosperity of the country.

He had been pleased to observe while passing through the country, especially the Western and Southwestern States, the great change that had come over the the spirit of their dreams in regard to South. They were now beginning to appreciate the fact that the South was not yet dead, and that this was in reality the garden of the country. (Applause.) He was much pleased to see such a good state of feeling exist among the people of the Southwestern States, and he felt assured that it would be productive of the best results to the Southern country. [Applase.] He said this the more cheerfully and publicly because he had been mixed in the politics of the country and he was really glad that such a change had taken place in the sentiments of the people of the North and Northwest, as was certain to be productive of great good to the Southern country. When he went away to England last year, and told them over there what big hearts the people of the South possessed, when he told his countrymen of the warm reception he had got here, of the hospitality of the people; when he explained the wrongs the Southern people had suffered and the manner in which they had been misrepresented; those who listened to him were petrified into silence, and all were astonished that such a state of things should exist. Let him however tell those present that a great change had taken place and things were gradually changing in this country and the old country. It was only a short time ago that he had read a leading article in the "mighty thunderer," as it was often called, the London *Times*, discussing most favorably the question of emigration to this country, in the same manner as he and they had been doing last year. He wished them to forget the wrongs they had suffered in the past, and look to the prosperity of their rising country. There was another thing he wished to speak of, and that was that he was afraid the high price of cotton might produce an undue stimulus for its culture this year. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he had not a word to say against cotton. The country surrounding Memphis is most admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton, and in regard to a cotton market Memphis, from its eligibility, ought to be king. It was the great radiating point, and he might almost call it the pivot on which all the other markets turned. Under such circumstances, he must repeat he had not a word to say against cotton, but he did not want them to get "cotton on the brain." But if they did grow cotton they must not forget to grow corn and other cereals. He wished them to divide their crops, and he assured them that they could not get rich by singly cultivating one product, as it was against the law of nature and of God. They must take the full benefit of every advantage placed in their power, and if this were done the country would be prosperous, and the cities and towns of the country built up. If they again should get "cotton on the brain," and neglect to grow cotton and other cereals, he would tell them that they would be throwing away their sheet anchor, and might lead to an inevitable crash throughout the entire country. He might remark that as it was with individuals so was it with nations. In early life they had all to go through a course of small-pox and measles. There was no nation that he knew about that had not to go through this course, and they had to endure such things before they were full grown. He thought the South had passed through all the dangers of the measles, and as he was making a familiar illustration he would continue it. He knew that in England mothers and nurses were very much afraid when the little fellows were recovering from measles they would catch cold, and so far as this section of the country was concerned all that he wanted to do was to prevent a relapse. (Laughter and applause.) If he had the voice of the "thunderer" he would make every planter hear his advice, listen to it and tremble. They must, if they wished to prosper, cultivate more products than cotton, and he was indeed pleased when he learned a short time ago that there was more corn in Mobile than in New York. They ought to have the same in Memphis; and he did not see any necessity for going to Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis to buy corn and other provisions when they could produce them all at home. To do so was just taking away so much money from Memphis. If planters, however, would insist on growing cotton, then he wished them to do so with as little borrowed capital as possible. If the planters borrowed money on their crop, then they simply mortgaged it, and had to get the cotton into the market as early as possible. They had to send it to New York or Liverpool or some such market, in order to sell it to pay the money due on it; in fact the cotton was not the property of the planters. He would, therefore, urge them if they did grow cotton not to borrow money on the coming crop. He must say that he observed an increase in the business of the city, and a better feeling existing than he found last year. He attributed this to the fact that a greater amount of corn had been grown in the vicinity of Memphis last season, which had enabled the farmers and planters to hold their cotton, and they had, therefore, succeeded in getting better prices for the staple. He hoped they would do the same this year as they had done last year. [Great applause.] By this means speculation was prevented and the planters were not subjected to robbery on every side; and all the "bulling" and "bearing" of the market would prove of little avail. The "bulls" and the "bears" would come to grief if his advice were followed, and the planters come to joy. [Renewed applause.]

He was opposed to borrowing money as it broke down the spirit of independence, as a man could not be independent when he borrowed money for the purpose of speculation. To do so was like playing with loaded dice—all the chances were against him. He wished, however, to state to them that he was not there that evening in the shape of a dictator, but merely as one of thousands to counsel with them in order to see what was best for the prosperity of the city and the country. He was connected with the trade of the city, and, therefore, was interested in its growth and prosperity. He was there to give them his own thoughts as to what they ought to do for the prosperity of both city and country. He wished to converse with them in regard to their own products, and he advised them never to go abroad for anything if they could get it at home. He sincerely trusted that they would build up home manufactures, and give them every encouragement in their power. He wished to know why it was that the swift shuttle, and the buzz, buzz of cotton-spinning machinery were not heard on the banks of the Mississippi, the Alabama and the Tuscaloosa rivers. The climate here was much finer than in Europe, the water power even greater, and they could have got all the steam power required. "Why," he asked, "do we not build up a number of mills in Memphis for the spinning of our own cotton?" If the manufacturers of England could come here, pay commissions, pay the cost of exportation, pay labor for manufacturing the goods, and then bring them back to this country for sale, then surely the goods could be manufactured at home at a very large profit. Surely Memphis should be the place for cotton mills. What had made Manchester but her cotton mills? What had made Bolton? Why cotton, to be sure. What had made all Lancashire so prosperous? It was cotton factories. Then if it was cotton factories that had made Manchester, why not establish cotton factories here that Memphis be made the Manchester of the South? [Great applause.] Let the people send here for the manufactured goods and not the raw material. If the people would set about building cotton factories, it would increase the population and foster banking, railway and many other interests. All would feel the great benefits. The city would grow up, all kinds of property would increase in value, and the prosperity would be greater than any person present could imagine. There were, however, some things which they could not procure at home, and which they were obliged to go abroad to purchase. They had to go to the North or to England or Ireland or France to get certain things. His advice, however, was to go there with their money when they wanted to buy. If they had the ready money they would find they could always buy the cheapest and save a good long margin. A good deal could be said on that point as the proper plan was always to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and always for ready money. If they did this, and he did not pretend to be a prophet, the prosperity to both planters and citizens could hardly be estimated.

Another important question was that of railways, and on this question he claimed to speak with some authority, as he had passed the best part of his life in connection with railways and their management. He had traveled far and wide in order to understand about their failure and their success. In this country they had a most extensive railway system, owing to the immense distances people had to travel and transport freight of various kinds. Let them look back twenty-five years, and see what had been done by this extensive system of railways, and they would have to ask themselves what would America have done without her railways? The railways in this country were the main arteries for trade and commerce, and through them nearly all the vast trade of the country flowed. There was one thing, however, which he wished to remark, and that was that better accommodation in the way of feeding should be adopted. He knew that some improvements were being made in this respect, but a little better accomodation and a little more comfort would conduce greatly to the pleasure of the traveling public. [Applause.] He had mentioned the matter of feeding to an influential officer of a certain railway company, the other day, and that gentleman assured him, with arrexpletive which he would not now repeat, that there would be an improvement in this respect, even if he had to weigh out the coffee and sugar himself. [Laughter and applause.] He (Mr. Everett) confessed that the railways in this country were as safe as in England, because the trains traveled in this country at a lower rate of speed. If, however, he was coming from Norfolk or New York to Memphis with his wife and family, the first thing he would have to do would be to provide a commissariat. These were little things, but it was of those little things and little comforts that the pleasures of life were made up.

If he were in London and looking over the map of this country, he would certainly consider that Memphis was nearer the "hub" than Boston, as it is exactly in the center of the country. [Applause.] When he saw the railway connections which Memphis had with Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk, and also with Little Rock, and a railway that would at no distant day stretch far out into the Western country, making Memphis the half-way house between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This would bring to them the riches of China and Japan, and as Memphis would be the half-way house between the two great oceans, all would pay tribute as they passed by. He wished he could inspire the people in order to build this railway which would bring the two great oceans, and also the new and old worlds, together. [Applause.] Several railways had been projected in this section, among others the Selma road. It was highly proper to build up this and the other roads projected, but while he wanted this done, he also wanted railways to Memphis. He wished to see produce brought here from the West, the South and the North and pass as through a bottle, leaving always a little behind. This he considered would be the place for merchants, and before long would enjoy a greater amount of prosperity than any other place he knew of. There were many true merchants in Memphis, and all he wanted them to do was to look ahead and build up the city. He then went on to speak of the advantages to be derived from having a thoroughly live Chamber of Commerce in the city, and said that although it would be somewhat difficult to make it attractive, still it would never do to allow it to go down. It was in such places that the great financial and other questions of the day were to be discussed. While he was in St. Louis lately, the liveliest place he visited was the Corn Exchange, and the "buzz-buzz" of business which was going on made him almost believe that he was in London. His partner, Mr. Bayliss, wrote to him in Washington a short time ago that a Custom-house was much needed in Memphis, and to do all in his power in the matter. He went to the Treasury Department to inquire about the matter and found that the cities of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, had a bill before Congress on the same subject. He spoke to a gentleman, high in office, regarding the custom-house for Memphis, and was met with the inquiry, what is the Chamber of Commerce doing about it? This showed how much the Senator or statesman thought about the Chamber of Commerce and what it should do. He, therefore, wanted them to make the Chamber of Commerce a "live" institution in order that it may be perpetuated. It would be suicide to allow the organization to go out of existence. Surely there were ten men in the city, as in the city of old, to keep it alive. They had no idea the amount of power the Chamber of Commerce has in this country.

Another thing wanted in Memphis was a custom-house and bonded warehouses, as he wanted every merchant to import his own goods. He did not intend to usurp all the trade in this particular, as he was only a pioneer in the business. He did not want Memphis to play second fiddle to Chicago and St. Louis, and, therefore, she must have a custom-house and bonded warehouses. New York might oppose it because the present system was a great source of profit to that city. It would therefore all depend upon the energy of the Memphis people whether they succeeded in getting a custom-house and bonded warehouse, and, therefore, he hoped they would be determined and resolute in the matter.

There was another thing he wished to talk about before he closed, and that was in regard to turnpike roads. He wanted the roads in such a condition that one could ride and drive over them. He had riden over some of them that were very rough indeed. It was by improving these roads that would make the planters and farmers prosper. He wished to say that he would do all in his power and to the best of his ability to build up the interest of this city and country. There was not an interest that he would not do his best to help, and he challenged the citizens of Memphis to do the same. [Great applause.] Now was the time to make Memphis the Manchester of America. Let them put forth every effort. He knew they had plenty of courage, for that had been proved. Let them, therefore, be up and doing, and in the language of a well-known poet

"Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, learn to wait."

[Great applause, amid which Mr. Everett resumed his seat.]

On motion of Colonel W. H. Stephens, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Everett for his excellent address, and the proceedings terminated.

EXTENSIVE STORE ROBBERY.

A Front Street Establishment Burglariously Entered.

At a late hour on the night of Wednesday, or early yesterday morning, the clothing store of Messrs. D. Levy & Co., No. 242 Front street, was burglariously entered by thieves, and property to the amount of about six hundred dollars carried off. The robbers succeeded in effecting an entrance into the premises by forcing in the front door, and once inside, they seemed to have helped themselves to the goods in a manner that was both free and easy. When the store was opened, yesterday morning, it was discovered that about twenty coats of various qualities, a dozen pair of pants and about a dozen vests, together with a couple of dozen of shirts and half a dozen carpet sacks, admirably suited for wandering "carpet-baggers," had disappeared. The thieves also confiscated four revolvers and a quantity of amunition. Having packed up all their plunder they quietly departed by the way in which they had entered, without being observed by the police or any pedestrians on the street at the time.

Yesterday morning the burglary was reported at police headquarters, and the detectives are now on the alert to ferret out the perpetrators of this daring robbery.

ROBBED BY COLORED BOYS.—While a negro from the country, named Wm. Shaw, was walking about the levee, yesterday, he made a small purchase of fruit, and then put his pocket-book, containing over twenty dollars, in the outside pocket of his overcoat. A couple of juvenile darkies belonging to the colored branch of the Mackerel Brigade, saw the action, and soon relieved Shaw of his pocket-book and contents. He gave information of the theft to the police, but up till last night the young rascals had managed to keep out of the clutches of the law.

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—A large and fashionable audience witnessed Mr. Frank Mayo's impersonation of "Richard III." last night and gave abundant testimony of their appreciation of his artistic acting in frequent rounds of applause. He was ably supported by Mr. Hamilton as "Richmond" and Mrs. Lanagan as "Queen Anne." To-night Mr. Mayo will take a benefit, when he will appear in his great character of "Don Cæsar De Bazan," assisted by the full strength of the company.

GAIETY THEATER.—The great London artist, Miss Annie Hindle, has created a genuine sensation at the Gaiety Theater, and her numerous lively songs and rapid changes are nightly received with the most rapturous applause. She appears in new *rotes* this evening, when all who wish to see something new in the variety line should not fail to attend this evening. Miss Nellie Howard is a splendid jiggist, and Miss Millie Estelle and Miss Dorsey, charming vocalists. A fine bill this evening.

VARIETIES THEATER.—There was a crowded house at the Varieties Theater, last evening, and the entertainment was a capital one throughout. Miss Sallie Eldridge, Miss Lottie Mitchell, Miss Gifford, Miss Barrans, Messrs. Mairs, Gardner and Smith were all loudly applauded in their several acts. A change of programme to-night.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

MEMPHIS CITIZENS' UNION.

Proceedings of the Meeting Yesterday.

An adjourned meeting of the Memphis Citizens' Union Association, was held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business. Colonel W. S. Pickett, president *pro tem.* occupied the chair, and there was a respectable attendance of members.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the meeting was an adjourned one from Friday evening last, and the first business would be to receive the report of the committees appointed to canvass the several wards of the city relative to the objects of the Union.

Mr. W. O. Lofland spoke in favor of the amalgamation of the two branches, and said he had not gone to work in his ward, the Second, to solicit the names of citizens as members, until he could be assured that there was to be a union of the two organizations.

The Chairman submitted a list of thirty-two names of property-holders who had expressed a wish to join the Citizens' Union. He said the names had been procured by Mr. Brinkley.

Judge Dixon suggested that the gentlemen present who had not already become members of the Associacion be invited to do so in order to perfect the organization.

Six gentlemen acted on the supposition, advanced to the desk and signed their names.

General J. R. Chalmers moved that the Union do now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Judge Dixon said that as it was important that all the members of the Association should be present at the election of officers, he thought they ought to adjourn for that purpose, in order to allow all interested to be in attendance. He wanted the next meeting fully advertised.

Mr. W. O. Lofland thought it ought to be announced in the papers that all taxpayers were eligible to become members of the Association. Many citizens were of opinion that only property-holders could be members of the Union.

The Chairman stated that that matter had been fully explained at the last meeting.

General Chalmers renewed his motion that the meeting do now go into an election of officers for the ensuing year. Carried.

General Chalmers nominated Mr. R. C. Brinkley as President, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Brinkley, 13; scattering, 0.

Judge Dixon drew attention to the fact that, in order to transact business regularly there must be a quorum of twenty-five members present, and as only thirteen had voted for President, he thought they ought to adjourn till Saturday evening in order to allow the majority of the members to be present.

Mr. R. C. Brinkley moved to adjourn till Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, in order to effect an organization.

General Chalmers seconded the motion.

Mr. R. C. Brinkley moved that all citizens of the city of Memphis and of Shelby county who pay taxes, whether on real estate, personal property or privileges, be invited to join the Citizen's Union Organization. Carried.

Mr. J. M. Provine though thatt the petitions for membership should be generally circulated throughout the several wards. He wanted to know where the headings could be procured.

The Chairman instructed that they could be got at the several newspaper offices. He was also of opinion that the list of the several ward committees be republished.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned till Saturday evening.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—There were no jury cases disposed of in this Court yesterday. The business transacted was as follows:

State vs. Cosgrove; motion made to quash indictment; sustained.

State vs. Kohan, charged with "extortion;" motion made to quash indictment; held under advisement.

The remainder of the day was occupied in empannelling a jury in the case of the State vs. Giles Smith, indicted for "the unlawful service of criminal process." Pending the trial of this case, Court adjourned until this morning, when the regular calendar will be resumed, together with the following cases specially set for to-day:

2554 to 2558 State vs. Williams.
2214 State vs. Brooks & Becker.
2525 State vs. Conway.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—To-day is motion day, commencing at nine o'clock.

Decrees filed yesterday were as follows:
Strain vs. Vanboddie; sale.
Thomas vs. Safferans; reference.
Snow vs. Richardson; final.
Kerchoff vs. Pfannesteihl; sale.
Wickersham vs. Merriwether; reference.
Ivy vs. Bond; injunction disolved.
Sanderlin vs. Johnson; interlocutory.
Sorrells vs. Douglas; conditional order.
Should there be time after motions, yesterday's calendar will be taken up, commencing with the case of Keith vs. Dryfus.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—The motion of the State vs. Phillip Garvin and his securities, was again taken up in this court yesterday morning. The entire day was devoted to the investigation of this matter. The argument of counsel closed about sundown; the court then proceeded to charge the jury, after which they were discharged until this morning at nine o'clock. The second motion against Garvin, for failure to pay over moneys collected during the year 1867, was, by agreement, postponed until Tuesday next.

To-day the court will again take up the trial docket, from which, the following cases will be called for trial. Parties must be ready to try or continue generally.

43 Stewart & Bro. vs. Chapman.
86 Simons, vs. Marks, Pump & Co.
91 Kennedy vs. Goodlett.
92 Shipp & Co. vs. Trotter.
94 Moore, trustee vs. Jones & Bro.
96 McMullen vs. McWilliams.
97 Plumpton vs. Cogswell.
98 Welsh vs. Seymore.
100 McDonald guardian vs. Jones et al.
101 Same vs. Ward et al.
102 Same vs. Same.
110 Union Bank vs. Chambers.
105 Mitchell executor vs. White.
106 Hawley vs. Stockley.
107 Miller vs. Jones.
108 Wilson vs. Pope.
109 Ulhman vs. Kittman.
110 Same vs. Same.
111 Khan vs. Same.
112 Wyman vs. Crenshaw.
113 Weaver vs. Fowlkes & Jones.
114 Neely vs. McKinney, executor.
115 Cush, adm'r vs. Bolton.
116 Mathews & Co. vs. Aydlett & Co.
117 Young vs. Meacham.
118 Lewis vs. Easters.
119 Powell vs. Sugarman.
120 Cash, adm'r, vs. Patterson.
122 Sale vs. Newton.
123 Berry vs. Bailey.
124 State, use, etc., vs Smith.
125 Hock vs. Thiebald.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This court is still engaged in determining the Watson trustee cases. Several of them were disposed of yesterday. The jury in the cases of Watson, trustee, vs. Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, brought in a verdict for the defendant. To-day the last three cases on last Friday's calendar, in which Watson, trustee, is plaintiff, will be taken up and heard.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The case of the State vs. Henry McDonald, indicted for malicious shooting, was brought up for trial yesterday and engaged the court the entire day. Up to six o'clock p.m. the case had not been concluded. It is very likely that a verdict was rendered last night. To-day the regular calendar will be resumed in proper order.

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL GRANT.—All who wish to visit Washington on this grand occasion will be glad to learn that the Memphis and Louisville Railroad will issue tickets, round trip, for one full fare, $30 75. They can be obtained at the depot or at the ticket office on Main street.

We are now prepared to take orders for all styles of spring suits. Special attention given to shirts and all kinds of furnishing goods. Give us a call.

J. W. SNEED & Co.,
281 Main street.
1w

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

AN ITEM MATRIMONIAL—We find the following in the Nashville *Banner* of the 12th: "Married—At the residence of the bride's father in Edgefield on the 11th instant, by Reverend E. Strode, Mr. Ben A. Shepard, of Memphis, Tennessee and Miss Mollie J., second daughter of Captain G. W. Conch." We had long suspected Ben of an intention to rob our sister city of one of its loveliest flowers, and the above announcement does not occasion surprise. No one is more worthy of so inestimable a prize than our friend; and to congratulations of others we write ours, with the hope that each succeeding day will bring an increase of the happiness of which both are so eminently deserving.

THE FORTHCOMING CONCERT.—The concert, next Thursday evening, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of purchasing a [new organ for St. Patrick's Church, promises to be a decided success. The various amateurs who have volunteered their services are making the necessary arrangements, under Professor Sabatzky, to insure a rich musical treat for all who attend. The programme will be announced shortly.

RETURNED.—Mr. George R. Rutter, who is supposed to have had some remote connection with the side-splitting farce of the "School Fund; or How Not to Do It," has returned from Nashville. His engagement was a brilliant success, and is still a subject of conversation in select circles; while it continued a number of members of the Legislature, who never patronize the drama, saw "stars."

A COTTON SAMPLER CAUGHT.—An individual rejoicing in the name of Charles Turner, and who has been employed as a sampler or borer at the establishment of Messrs. Taylor & Cash, cotton factors, for some time past, was discovered yesterday with his pockets full of the staple. He had been sampling on his own account, and so was sent to the station-house.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A white man named Andy Copeland, and three darkies named Joe Clark, Abe White and Tom Alexander, were brought before Justice Green, yesterday, charged with robbing an old negro named Ragsdale, of his purse, containing $102. The proof was strong against Copeland, who was committed for trial. The others were discharged.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. M. T. Ryder, for the report of the committee in relation to the School Fund, which includes that with reference to Speaker Richards. It smells so strongly of lime that we shall loan it to the corporation during the torrid season as a street and alley disinfectant.

ACCIDENTALLY OMITTED.—We accidentally omitted from our notice of public places, where files of the AVALANCHE are kept, the Spencer House, Cincinnati, and Louisville and National Hotels, three of the most superbly conducted establishments in the country—a fact which travelers will bear in mind.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Henry Frazier, of Nashville, and Hon. O. P. Otis, General J. C. Tappan, H. H. Govan, Colonel C. Polk, D. H. Cribs, W. A. King, L. L. Johnson and J. P. Clopton, of Helena, were among the arrivals at the Peabody yesterday.

FORGING A BOUNTY CLAIM.—Alf Holt, who belongs to the colored persuasion, engaged a short time ago in the buying of a bounty claim, a custom which has become very common of late in the city. Officer Costello got wind of the job, and arrested Alf, who will appear before a magistrate to-day.

LIGHT-SOME THIEVES.—Two colored thieves, named Charley Williams and Joe Robertson, were committed at the present term of the Municipal Court, for stealing a number of lamps in South Memphis a couple of nights ago.

MERCHANTS wanting cotton ties, plowlabs, etc., will find it to their interest to leave their orders at Swift's Iron Works Will sell ties cheap.

JOHN MANOGUE, Agent,
121 196 Main street.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
THURSDAY, February 18, 1869. }

All business letters for the AVALANCHE should be addressed "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building. tf

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here rose ten inches in the past twenty-four hours. At St. Louis the river is swelling, with ten feet to Cairo. The Ohio is rising from Pittsburg down, with ten feet in the canal. The Arkansas is receding steadily, with mark twain in the channel from Little Rock out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Thompson Dean, St. Louis.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Magenta, Cairo.
" Richmond, Louisville.
" Alaska, Cincinnati.
" Clifton, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Osceola.
" Ben. Campbell, Osceola.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Indiana, New Orleans.
" Henry Ames, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Henry Ames, St. Louis.
" Indiana, Louisville.
" Ben. Campbell, Osceola.
" G. W. Cheek, Osceola.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.
" Argosy, White river.
" Thompson Dean, New Orleans.
" Richmond, New Orleans.
" Alaska, New Orleans.
" Magenta, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Clifton and Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a fair amount of business doing on the wharf yesterday, with a good list of arrivals and departures.

The Thompson Dean and Alaska passed down in the morning heavily laden.

The Richmond passed down at noon for New Orleans with a tremendous freight trip and one hundred and eighty cabin passengers.

Mr. Stephenson, River Editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, came down on the Richmond to Cairo, from thence he goes to St. Louis. We had hoped he would extend his trip further South, and in his rounds pay us a visit. His genial and sanctimonious countenance would have had a good effect unon us.

The Magenta, for New Orleans, came in from Cairo with 800 tons of freight. She added here a few lists of freight and some people, and got off at six p.m.

The Thomas H. Allen, for Arkansas river, and Argosy, for White river, had good trips.

The Indiana, for Louisville, passed up at four p.m.

The Henry Ames, for St. Louis, passed at eight p.m.

The Belle St. Louis backed out for St. Louis at five p.m. with a fair showing of people.

The Clifton, from Cincinnati, had a full cargo of miscellaneous freight, including 100 head of mules and horses. She leaves to-morrow at five p.m. for Cincinnati with a return trip. Captain Stein commands, with Mr. Hunter, a clever gentleman, in charge of the office.

The fine steamer Norman, Captain J. B. Hall, will be in port this evening to receive for Cairo and Evansville, and will leave to-morrow at five p.m. Captain O. Hewitt, purser.

The Louisville, Alice Dean, Virginia, Nick Longworth, Darling, P. W. Strader and Norman are the next steamers due from the Ohio.

The Pauline Carroll, Captain Thompson, will leave to-day at five p.m., for New Orleans.

The Natoma, Captain James Lee, is the regular Friday Friar's Point and bends packet, connecting at Helena with the R. P. Converse, for Moon Lake.

The good steamer W. A. Caldwell, Captain Rube Haines, will be in port to-day to receive for the Arkansas, and leave tomorrow at five p.m. She is the regular Saturday Little Rock and Fort Smith mail packet. Jack Chambers does the honors of the office.

The Linton, Captain Hayward, is the regular Saturday St. Francis river packet.

The Mary Forsyth, Captain Harvey, will leave the wharf to-day at ten a.m., for Vicksburg and the bends. Mr. William B. White is her prime minister.

The Liberty No. 2, Captain John R. Davis, is the regular Saturday White river mail packet. She will be in port to-day to receive.

A splendid bed of the purest chalk has been discovered near Omaha, not more than forty feet from the water of the Missouri river.

The Swallow, Robert Burns, Mollie Able, Bismarck and John Kilgour are the next steamers due from New Orleans.

The folloing towboats with tows of coal left Pittsburg on the 16th: For New Orleans, Grand Lake with 160,000 bushels; Stella 160,000, Ajax 230,000, total 550,000. For Louisville, Panther 140,000, O. H. Ormsby 80,000; total 220,000. For Nashville, James Gilmore 100,000, Lake Erie No. 4, 160,000; total, 260,000. Grand total, 1,030,000.

No freights at Cincinnati—declined to twenty-five cents per hundred on heavy freights owing to the excess of tonnage in port.

The Swallow leaves at five p.m. for Cincinnati.

The Mollie Hamble

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:20 p.m.
Through Express (daily, ex. cept Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:50 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 277½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 277½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 277½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at		7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at		7:00 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at		5:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at ..... 2:05 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at ..... 12:40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1:15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ..... 3:00 p.m. and 10:40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.
..... 3:05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at ..... 2:05 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at ..... 12:40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1:15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at ..... 6:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 5:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 6:00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 7:00. a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at ..... 7:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Red Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Osage Orange Seed	32
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	50
Rye	56	Ky. Blue Grass	14
Oats	35	Buckwheat	52
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	28
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	46	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	34
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	57
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	34@	35
Gold drafts on New York	25@	30 @—
Silver	25@28	30 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern cities	¼ dis.	par¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	⅛@⅜ dis.	⅜ prem
" Nashville	⅜@½ dis.	par @¼ prm

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 00
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	68
On " 1 " silver	71
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	62
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	113½	5-20's of '65, new	109¼
6's of '67	114½	5-20's of '67, new	77@80
5-20's of '64	110¾	5-20's of '68, new	110
5-20's of '65	112	10-40's	109

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@73	75@78
County scrip	75@	77@80
Police scrip	90@	95@
School scrip	90@	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's	80
120's	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@	68
" new	50@	52
" coupons	80@	82
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	51@	51½
" " paving "	51@	51½
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@	68
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	60@	65
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	58@	
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	46@	48½
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	63@	
" " 2d " "	32@	
" Central " 1st " "	67@	
" " " 1st " coupons	60@	
" " " 2d " bonds	50@	51½
" " " 2d " coupons	45@	
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	25@	
" " 10 per cent. bonds	30@	

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1869. }

A more active business was apparent in mercantile circles this morning, though our leading staple was so dull that factors experienced considerable difficulty in effecting sales. Sugars were firm and provisions weak. The money market was quiet and easy with the aggregate of exchange comparatively light, but equal to demands in the ordinary routine. Discount rates on commercial bills are nominally unchanged. The demand for money from the country is comparatively light and there is but little mercantile paper offering at the banks.

Gold was in demand at 134@134¾ for the use of dealers, though almost down to that in New York, where it opened at 134¾, was 134¾ at noon and closed at 134½. Dealers here sold at 135 to 135½.

In the scrip market there was more of a feeling of interest and inquiry if not more animation. The apparent certainty of the people voting in favor of bonds is bringing city scrip and ledger balances into more favor and the latter sold to dealers, in small amounts, at 73 to 74, while county scrip was wanted at 75 to 76 and police scrip at 95 to 96. Counter selling rates were 75 to 80 on the city, 77 to 80 on the county and 98 for police.

Southern securities are generally in demand, especially Mississippi Central Railroad bonds, at 67 to 68 for first mortgage. City bonds are nominal; there are none on the market.

A paper was in circulation among merchants to-day for signatures. It extols the wisdom, integrity and enterprise of Colonel Sam. Tate, and requests him to identify himself and become interested in the Mississippi River Railroad. Another scheme for the "good of Memphis."

Southern securities were steady for the general list in New York on Saturday. Tennessee's were firmer in consequence of favorable legislation at Nashville, and were ½ higher. Missouris were active and 1 per cent. better. Louisiana levee eights were weak and "off." Levee sixes were ½ lower, but steady and in good demand at the decline. Prices closed: Tennessee, ex coupon, 67¾ to 67½; do., new, 66¾ to 67; Virginia, ex coupon, 57¾ to 57½; do., new, 62½ to 63; do., registered stock, 51 to 51¼; do., do., 1866, 54 to 56; do., do., 1867, 51 to 53; Georgia sixes, 82 to 84; do. sevens, 92½ to 93; do. sevens, interest payable in Georgia, 88 to 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 63 to 63¾; do., new, 61½ to 62; Missouri sixes, 88 to 88¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 87; Louisiana sixes, 71 to 72; do. levee sixes, 66 to 67; do. levee eights, 84 to 85; Alabama eights, 94 to 95; do. fives, 65 to 66; do. sixes, sterling, 80 to 85; South Carolina sixes, 72 to 74; do. new, 70½ to 71; do. registered stock 62 to 65; City of Memphis sixes, 51 to 52; City of Atlanta eights, 78 to 80; City of Savannah sevens, 90 to 98; City of New Orleans consols, 79 to 81; do. railroad issue, 70 to 72; Mobile and Ohio, sterling, 63 to 64; do. eights, 51 to 53; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 68 to 70; do. second mortgage, 52 to 54; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 90 to 92; do. second mortgage, 75 to 77; do. stock, 49 to 50; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 57 to 60.

It is not unreasonable to draw the conclusion from the majority opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of gold contracts that the Court will decide the currency legal tender acts to be constitutional. It related wholly to gold contracts made before the legal tender acts were passed. The Court said that as the law making gold and silver a legal tender had never been repealed, they could be exacted for the payment of coin contracts and it volunteered the further opinion that coin contracts could be made now which would be legal and valid. In the course of its opinion, the Court, after reciting the laws creating a coin currency, held the following language:

The inquiry concerning the legal import of the words "dollars payable in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States," may be answered without much difficulty. Every such dollar is a piece of gold or silver certified to be of a certain weight and purity by the form and impress given to it at the mint of the United States, and therefore declared to be a legal tender in payment; and any number of such dollars is the number of grains of standard gold or silver in a dollar multiplied by the given number. Payment of money is the delivery by one to another of the amount due. A contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold and silver coins is therefore in legal import nothing else than an agreement to deliver a certain weight or standard of gold, to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a certain, a definite proportion of that weight. It is not distinguished, as we think, in principle from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness. It is distinguishable in circumstance only by the fact that the sufficiency of the amount to be tendered in payment must be ascertained in the case of bullion by assay and the scales, while in the case of coin it may be ascertained by the count. We cannot suppose that it was intended by the provisions of the currency acts to enforce satisfaction of any contract by the tender of depreciated currency of any description equivalent only in nominal amount to the real value of the bullion on the coin dollars. Our conclusion, therefore, upon this part of the case, is that the bond under consideration was in legal import precisely what it was in the understanding of the parties—a valid obligation, to be satisfied by a tender of nominal payment according to its terms, and not by an offer of mere nominal payment. Arguments and illustrations of much force and value in support of this conclusion might be drawn from the possible case of the repeal of the legal tender laws relating to coin and the consequent reduction of coined money to the legal consideration of bullion, and also from the actual condition of partial demoralization to which gold and silver money was reduced by the introduction into circulation of the United States notes and national bank currency, but we think it unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further, nor do we think it necessary to examine the question whether the clause of the currency act making United States notes a legal tender are warranted by the Constitution.

In the case in which the above opinion was given, after the Chief Justice concluded, Judge Davis said:

I assent to the result which a majority of the court has arrived at, that an express contract to pay coin of the United States made before the act of February 25th, 1862, commonly called the Legal Tender Act, is not within the clause of that act which makes treasury notes a legal tender in payment of debts; but I think it proper to guard against all possibility of misapprehension, by stating that if there be any reasoning in the majority which can be applicable to any other class of contracts, it does not receive my assent.

Mr. Justice Swayne concurred in the opinion as follows:

I concur in the conclusion announced by the Chief Justice. My opinion proceeds entirely upon the language of the contract and the construction of the statutes. The question of the Constitutional power of Congress, in my judgment does not arise in the case.

In addition to the short hog crop in the United States, we learn from the annual statement of the trade of Great Britain that there was a deficiency in the hog crop the past year of 638,000 head in England and Scotland, and 394,000 in Ireland, making a total of 1,032,000 head.

Cotton Market.

The market was very dull, sales being inside of 600 bales at a basis of 27c for low middling, with a few small lots picked up at lower prices. In two or three instances 28c was realized on middling, but 27⅛ to 27¾c was the ruling rate. On one table of strict middling 28¾c was realized. Clarke, Ely & Co. sold some fancy cotton at 33¾c. Factors exhibited despondency during the morning, but were more hopeful toward the close on account of a better demand in New York, together with the fact of a fair accession of orders, which was regarded as foreshadowing a reaction. The general limit on orders, however, was 27¼ to 27¾c for middling, for which factors were asking 28c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 18, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,073	
Received previously	194,089—195,172	
		195,219
Exported to-day	993	
Exported previously	171,366—172,359	
Stock on hand		22,860

The receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad 267; Mississippi and Tennessee 123; Memphis and Ohio 203; river 330 and wagon 150 bales. Exports were per Memphis and Charleston 206; Memphis and Ohio 100, and steamers 687.

The receipts of cotton at the ports for four days of this week amount to 40,000 bales in round numbers, and point to not far from 70,000 bales for the week instead of 80,000 bales as previously estimated.

The *Economist* of Saturday last reviews the cotton trade, and says:

There can be little question that the present high price of cotton is due mainly to speculative causes. Very large amounts of the staple were some time ago sold for future delivery. The knowledge of this fact appears to have induced the formation of a strong combination of operators able to control this market, and the movements of cotton at the South, so as to compel the parties under contract to deliver to pay a high price for their cotton. The planters have been induced by these parties to hold back their cotton, under pretence that by so doing they could realize a high crop, and the maket has thus been kept lightly supplied and the price forced up to unnatural figures. So strong has this combination been that it has even controlled the Liverpool market, purchases having been made there by New York houses, in order to keep the market firm.

It is unnecessary to go into any lengthy argument to show that this movement must be followed by a violent reaction and much lower prices. The time will come when the necessities of the planters will oblige them to sell, and the supply will then be beyond what the cotton "bulls" can take in order to bolster up the market.

In a few weeks the extent of the planting for the next crop will be ascertained, when it will be apparent that the high price of cotton has induced preparations for a crop of 4,000,000 bales. So soon as this is ascertained, Manchester will perceive that the Southern crop has attained old dimensions, and spinners will act with extreme caution, refusing to buy cotton except at a decline of 30 to 40 per cent. upon present prices. In view of this probability, it is unwise in home manufacturers to buy anything beyond their most limited wants, and to keep on hand liberally no stocks of goods. There is reason to fear they have not been sufficiently cautious in this matter, and that some day they may be caught with considerable stocks for which they cannot realize cost. The true course for our spinners to have adopted, under the artificial condition of the cotton market, is to refuse to run upon short time. It may not be too late now to adopt that policy to advantage; but, if it is not resorted to, we venture to predict that the manufacturers will have severe reason for regret.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 18, 10:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened dull and somewhat heavy. Uplands, 29c.

4:15 p.m.—Ordinary, 26c; good, do. 27c; low middling, 27¾c; middling, 28c; good, do. 30c. Cotton market closed more active, but easier on the lower grades; sales to spinners 2,089 bales, to speculators 325, for export 698, in transit 381. Contracts were made for 500 bales low middling, deliverable in March, at 28c.

London and Liverpool Markets

LONDON, February 18—1 p.m.—5-20's, steady at 78½; Erie 24½; Consols 93; Illinois Central 95.

4:30 p.m.—5-20's, 78¾; Erie 24½; Consols 93; Illinois Central 94¾.

Bonds in Frankfort 82.

LIVERPOOL, February 18—1 p.m.—Cotton market continues dull but unchanged in prices. The sales will reach 6,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market continues flat; middling uplands 11¾d; and New Orleans 12¾d. The sales will reach 6,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in light demand and firm at 35 to 40c, while inferior is dull and nominal.

BRAN—Quiet at $25@26 per ton, shipping order, in a jobbing way from store.

BACON—Market quiet and unchanged, with clearsides jobbing at 19c and breakfast bacon and sugar cured-hams at 19 to 21c.

BEEF—We quote fresh slaughtered at 3 to 5c ₱ lb for fore and 8 to 10c for hindquarters.

CORN—Light receipts and a brisk market. Sales on levee were 50 sks shelled at 72c and 75 sks at 75c. In store 80c is the ruling price.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and firm. We note sales of 50 bbls from levee at $3 40 per bbl, with light sales from mills. In store, $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged, jobbing as follows: Ordinary Rio, 20 to 21c; fair do, 22½ to 23c; good do, 23 to 23½c; prime do, 24 to 25c; choice do, 25½ to 26. Java, 35 to 36c.

COTTON SEED—Peeler in good demand and selling at 10c ₱ lb in quantities of less than five bushels. In quantities of five bushels and over, $3 ₱ bushel is the price. Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@11 50 per ton.

EGGS—Market rather better for choice fresh but still irregular; prices ranging from 15 to 18c, per dozen.

FLOUR—Market inactive for all descriptions and prices unchanged.

HAY—Receipts moderate and sales of good timothy on levee at $26 50, though $27 was generally the price. In store it retails at $1 50 per hundred.

HIDES—Demand good at previous quotations. Flint, 21 to 22c; dry salted, 19 to 20c; green salted, 10@11c; green from butchers, 9 to 9½c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

LARD—Market dull at the following prices in stores: Tierce, 20½c to 21c; keg, 22 to 23c; caddies of 3, 5, 7 and 10 lbs, 23 to 23½c.

MOLASSES—Market quiet and firm, at 85c to 90c for prime to choice Louisiana, in bbls. In kegs, 95c to $1 per gallon. We note a sale of 50 bbls common Cuba molasses to arrive, at 55c.

OATS—Market quiet and firm at 82½c to 85c per bushel for mixed in shipping order, in small lots, in store.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 25; lard, $1 70@1 75; lubricating, 50c; patent aurora, 25c.

ONIONS—Dull at $4 50@5 per bbl, in store.

POTATOES—Market quiet and steady with ruling store prices $3 per bbl for peachblows, $4 50 for pinkeyes and $3 75@$4 for russets. Early Goodriches (genuine) sell in a wholesale way at $7 50, but round lots would not command over $5 75@$6. Peachblows were sold in one or two instances at $2 85.

POULTRY—Supply better and market active at $6 50 per dozen for chickens, $22 @25 for turkeys and $9 to $10 for geese.

PORK—Market dull with a sale of 100 bbls mess on arrival at $34 and sales in a jobbing way at $34 50 to $35; prime mess $31@32; extra prime, $30; rump, $28@29; jowls, $24 50 to $25. A sale of 17,000 lbs clearsides at 17¾c occurred on levee. In store bulk meats were jobbing at 17¾ to 18c, with occasional concessions of ¼ to ⅜c, for clearsides, 17 to 17½c for clear rib sides, 16¼ to 16¾c for ribsides, 14 to 14½c for shoulders and 13 to 13½c for hams. Sugar cured hams sold at 19 to 21c. Dressed hogs were dull at 12¼ to 13c.

PLOWS—Avery plows, $4 15@4 50 each.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg, for rifle

SALT—Market abundantly supplied and dull. We quote common at $2 85@3 for small, and $3 50@3 75 for large bbls., with small bbls, dairy $3 75@4, and large $4 75@5. Liverpool is $2 50@2 60 per sack for coarse and $2 75@2 85 for fine, in store. Our inside quotations for barreled salt represent agents' prices to city merchants for cash.

SUGAR—Market unchanged but stiffening. We quote ruling prices as follows: Crushed and powdered, refined, 19@20c; A coffee refined, 18c@18½c; prime to choice Demarara, 16½@17½c; fair Louisiana, 13½@14c; prime to choice do, 15@16c; yellow clarified, 16@17c; white clarified, 17½@18c.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8c ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 6@10c, in kegs and boxes.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 70c ₱ gallon, in lots and 75 to 80c in a small way.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9½c per lb.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady.

Heavy Advance in Middle Tennessee Lands.

The Columbia *Herald* says: Notwithstanding the unjust law, making it the duty of the Clerk of the Chancery Court to make publication of all sales of land in a paper that does not circulate in this county, his sales continue to show an upward tendency of Maury county lands. We are indebted to his characteristic kindness for the following account of his last sales.

The Allen Foster farm, situated in the Twenty-first Civil District of Maury county, brought fifty dollars per acre. This is an excellent farm, but can never be bought for the same money again.

The Cornelius Frierson tract, in the Tenth Civil District, sold for fifty dollars.

The Martin P. Erwin farm, in the Seventeenth Civil District, was purchased also for fifty dollars.

These farms, though very good as compared with lands in other counties and States, are not exceptionally good for Maury county. If well cultivated, and the staple product continues to command the present prices, they will pay for themselves in a few years. Our readers will recollect that we gave an account a few weeks since of farm yielding upward of eighty dollars per acre; allowing twenty-five dollars clear profit. Of course this is an exception to the rule, but it is not necessarily so, we judge.

Singular Retribution.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, 14th.]

A singular chain of coincidences in connection with the brutal assault made by some ruffians of Blount county upon the Rev. Mr. Neal, a minister of the gospel of the Methodist Church South, last year, and which was fully reported in our columns, has just been communicated to us.

It will be remembered that while returning from divine service he was set upon by a gang of desperadoes, stripped, tied to a tree and brutally flogged with hickory switches, for no other offense than his connection with what these truly loyal villains were pleased to term a rebel church.

The civil authorities being loyal, sympathized with them rather than their innocent victim, and the strong arm of the law was never invoked against them. But a stronger power than that which administers human law witnessed their crime, and in the mysterious dispensations of His providence, has brought retributions upon them.

We learn that out of the entire number of ruffians, three have since died, one was recently thrown from his horse and received injuries which are believed to be mortal, while another is now lying in jail for crime.

Even the tree to which Mr. Neal was tied by his persecutors, has been smitten by the same unseen, but ever-watchful power, and is dead.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all."

A New Story About Mr. Greeley.

The Rochester *Express* says that a gentleman who happened to be an eyewitness tells the following good story about Mr. Greeley, which has never before been in print:

"Mr. Greeley has never been accused of extravagant in dress, even by the Democrats. One morning, some years ago, habited in his usual quaint style, he was leaning over the counter in the *Tribune* office eating an apple, when an Englishman entered, who had that morning arrived by steamer, and who, it turned out, was connected with the London *Times*, and had come to arrange some business between that paper and the *Tribune*.

"Approaching Mr. Greeley with an arrogant air, he said: 'Fellow, do you work here?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Is Mr. Greeley in?' 'Yes, sir.' After waiting a little, and seeing that the 'fellow' seemed very indifferent to his presence and inquiries, he burst out almost choaked with indignation: 'Well, *why the devil don't you go and fetch him?*' 'I am Mr. Greeley, at your service,' was answered in the same calm and indifferent manner.

"Johnny Bull's hat was removed from his head with alacrity, and, when our friend left, he was stammering his confused apologies to the chief of the *Tribune*."

The Paducah *Herald* has a great deal to say about "Our railroads."

Paragraphs of all Sorts.

H. V. Couch killed Henry Jacobs in Mobile Sunday morning.

Colonel L. R. Davis, of Limestone county, Ala., has written a letter to B. B. Lindsay, Esq., of Tuscumbia, in which he proposes to cast his lot with the Radical party.

The late Sol. Smith was father of Mark Smith, himself a veteran actor. The deceased resided for thirty years in St Louis, where he was manager of the old St. Louis Theater.

Edward A. H. Allen, of New Bedford, has been appointed Inspector General of Public Education for the Argentine Confederation, with a salary of $5,000, in gold.

The King of Denmark has educated himself in Chemistry, in order that he may the more readily discover when there is anything rotten in the State of Denmark.

It may not be generally known that Miss Maggie Mitchell, the popular actress, was married, last June, to a Mr. Paddock, of Toledo, a merchant of near fifty. The attachment has lasted through many years.

A Hartford merchant was lately persuaded by the owner of the building he occupied, to abandon his habit of leaving a gas jet burning at night, because the rear wall was settling, and in case the wall should fall in a serious fire might be started. The building is for rent.

The "Fat Contributor" thinks the poem of "Enoch Arden" has encouraged hundreds of dead husbands to return and annoy their families, who would otherwise have kept away. The "Enoch Arden" of real life, he says, is usually a scalawag, and comes home ragged, dirty and drunk.

Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of the Prince Royal of Prussia, and grandson of Queen Victoria, having, on the 27th day of January 1st, completed his tenth year, has been breveted by his grandfather, King William, a Second Lieutenant in the Prussian army, and received on the same day the Cross of the Black Eagle, the highest order of the monarchy.

A hired man on a farm near Edwardsville, Illinois, in the absence of his employers, took their little son, aged eight, to the barn, tied him hand and foot, bandaged his mouth, and piled two sacks of wheat on his chest and stomach, after which he robbed the house. When the parents returned, they found the child dead and the murderer gone.

Tennessee in the United States Supreme Court.

Hon. R. L. Caruthers reached the city yesterday and left on the six o'clock train, via the Southern route for Washington City. A more than ordinary interest to the people of Tennessee is connected with his visit to the National Capitol. He will argue before the Supreme Court of the United States two cases of immense magnitude to the citizens of our State, the one involving their financial interest, and the other the liberties of almost our entire population. These cases are familiarly known as the "Franchise Case," or Ridley vs. Sherbrook, and the "Bank of Tennessee Case," or Furman and Green vs. P. S. Nichol. If, as Judge Caruthers confidentially believes, the decisions of the Supreme Court of our own State should be reversed in both cases a brighter day is just ahead. The prayer for the success of all lovers of liberty, as well as those who feel a just pride in the financial honor of Tennessee, will accompany him on his mission.—*Nashville Banner, 17th.*

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We are pleased to see the evidences of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has heretofore directed its energy and power in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with a line to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—[De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress, enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress, and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has enabled it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's especial attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE, for 1869, in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and has nothing in the shape of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and South-west, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the advertiser. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and South-west.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Galloway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Huntsville Independent.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Talladega Mountain.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

With characteristic energy and enterprise, the proprietors of that excellent paper, the Memphis AVALANCHE, have recently greatly enlarged and otherwise improved their journal. It is now one of the largest dailies in the United States. It has always been one of the best. It is bold, manly and fearless, and devoted to the interests of our people. May its shadow never grow less.—[Holly Springs Reporter.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This able and popular journal, came to hand last week, enlarged and very much improved in appearance. We congratulate our friend, Colonel M. C. Galloway, in being able to enlarge his paper and wish him and his worthy partners the most complete success.—[T